

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
 AT
MOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
 IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

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 CHARLES MOLT NIRAM BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day,	\$ 75.
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Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
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Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and Residence,
at the corner of a few rods northwest Milwaukee
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Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Ameri-
can Express Office. my2adv


EDWARD RIGER.
City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to en-
gineering, surveying, plotting, drafting and convey-
ancing. Office in County Building, with tier at the
Board. jan2adv

NEW YORK CASH STORE.
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,
Crockery, Boiler Lamps, Bells and Bells, Hats and
Caps, Trunks, Portables, etc. Selling at every kind
of merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 21

W. ROBINSON.
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detailed drawings, specifications,
etc. Charges for Portables, etc. Selling at every kind
of merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 21

J. M. MAY.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to ac-
cure claims from the United States government.
Special attention paid to rejected claims and other
claims due to patent litigation. Amongst the most
valuable patents issued to inventors in western Wis-
consin, through this agency, during the last few months
are, Hager's Portable Bath, Mils. Gilmore's May's
Block Drill, Stone Crushing Machine, and Quartz Rock
Crusher, Mack's Cattle Cream Separator, and Root-
ing Machine. Also, a new kind of Mouldboard and
Planter. Office in May's building, corner Main
and Milwaukee st., Janesville, Wis. mar1adv

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES.



CLAN has seen a few doors east of the Post Office, MI
waukee street. These Machines have proved their
superiority over those heretofore offered to the public
from the following merits: The elasticity of the steam
The complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric—
They are the swiftest machines in use and least liable
to get out of order. They are so simple and complete
in their construction as not to require a practical hand
to use them. They *Iron, Fall and Outlier.*
These machines will be kept in repair one year Free of
Charge.
P. L. RAYMOND, Agent,
maridwvly

Horses to be Hitched.

AN ORDINANCE to restrict the owners or drivers of
horses attached to vehicles from leaving the same un-
secured.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do order as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to drive, or
allow any person to drive, or to have in charge of any vehicle
leaving his horse or horses attached thereto, in any of
the streets of this city, without first securing such horse or
horses by means of a sufficient halter, rope or chain, or
without some suitable person to take the charge or
guidance of them so as to prevent their running.

Sec. 2. If any such person shall violate the provisions
of the preceding section, he and his employee or em-
ployees, jointly and severally, shall forfeit a sum not
exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 3. It is hereby made the duty of each and every
constable or all forces this ordinance.

Sec. 4. All horses so found running at large may be
taken up and sold, consigned and held as contraband of war.

P. HANSEN, Clerk. J. B. DOB, Mayor.

POWERS'
Ambrotype, Photograph
FINE ART GALLERY!
LAWRENCE HALL JANESVILLE, WIS.

ALL KINDS OF PAINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT HIS OFFICE

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do hereby certify that we have purchased Boots of the following

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas


at various times, and I have worn them constantly for the length of time hereunto stated:

Names.	Residence.	Cost.	Time Worn.
Honey Wright,	Footes,	\$4 75	15 months.
John W. Wright,	Rock,	5 00	2 years.
F J Antislid,	Rock,	4 00	18 months.
Thos Lynch,	Janeville,	5 00	20 "
Robt. Wagoner,	Rock,	5 00	12 "
Wm. C. Collins,	Fulton,	5 00	12 "
Wm. Doolittle,	Janeville,	5 00	16 "
Wm. J. Smith,	Center,	4 50	12 "
O Sells, Oshkosh,	Janeville,	3 00	13 "
Bernard Little,	"	4 50	15 "
John Tracy,	Center,	4 00	18 "
John H. Brown,	Johnstown,	5 00	18 "
David Griffiths,	Janeville,	5 00	18 "
A J A Bennett,	Mt. Zion,	5 00	6 "
A J Levee,	Footes,	5 00	13 "
Les Paetles,	Center,	4 75	12 "
James G Cronk,	Janeville,	4 50	12 "
John Boyer,	Footes,	5 00	12 "
Clark Peppert,	Center,	5 00	17 "
John H. Phelps,	Wauwatosa,	5 00	12 "
E Marchant,	Walworth Co,	7 75	12 "
Thos H. Hanson,	Janeville,	5 00	16 "
Hiram Bahr,	"	5 00	16 "
Sage Stevens,	"	4 50	24 "
John Green,	Fulton,	4 50	14 "
J B Corley,	Janeville,	5 00	12 "
Wm. J. Hansen,	"	5 00	12 "
James Carle,	"	5 00	12 "
John Koenig,	Rock,	5 00	12 "
Wm. R. Peters,	La Prairie,	5 00	19 "
Wm. Cronk,	Center,	5 00	24 "
John Smith,	Janeville,	5 00	12 "
N Gray,	Johnstown,	5 00	14 "
E Palmer,	Janeville,	5 00	12 "
John J. Paul,	Footes,	5 00	12 "
David Deere,	Janeville,	3 75	12 "
W D Parker,	"	5 00	11 "

and no other number.

We are anxious to make any quantity of "the same

"and" invite a trial by others than those who certify to the quality of it or work
 A general stock of every article of
BOOTS AND SHOES
 kept constantly on hand. **HEYMING & THOMAS**
 Jamestown, Oct. 15th, 1860. oct15dawtf



JUST RECEIVED

Another lot of those Fine

AMERICAN WATCHES!
 Fine and Fashionable Jewelry,
 Sterling Silver Ware, viz:
 Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar and Salt
 Shells, Cream Ladles, Butter and
 Fruit Knives, Napkin Rings,
 &c., &c.

Silver Plated Ware
 of all kinds, the very best manufactured.
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
SCISSORS, SHEARS, &c.,
GILCHRISTS' RAZORS!
 warranted to shave to your satisfaction.
CLOCKS & TIME PIECES.
 All goods sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction
 or money refunded.
 Our particular attention paid to repairing **Fire**
Watches. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in
 good style.

CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER.

Oct14dawtf C. SPAULDING, No. 1, Myers' Block.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
GLASSWARE!
 A T
WHEELOCK'S,
 CONSISTING in part of all Sizes and Styles of
 Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses,
 Goblets, Egg Glasses, Preserve
 and Fruit Dishes,
 and all kinds of
TABLE GLASSWARE.
 A large Assortment of all kinds of
TUMBLERS, BUT AND PRESSED!
LANTERNS, LAMPS, &c.
 ALL KINDS OF BAR FIXTURES.
 A NEW KIND OF BLOWN GLASS
Fruit Jars!
 that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requiring
 no cork or wax whatever.
GOODS SOLD CHEAP.
 8 pt number, 11th, 1860. sept1dawtf

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.

S. T. SUIT
KENTUCKY SALT RIVER
BOURBON
WHISKEY,

DISTILLERIES!

ADDRESS

S. T. SUIT,
DISTILLER,
Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The above pure and celebrated article is for sale, for
MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
by **TALLMAN & COLLINS,**
noblelawff Agents by Appointment.

**JANNEY'S
DIETETICS
SALERATUS**

The most effectual and
wholesome Saleratus ever
introduced.

FOR SALE by GROCERS Everywhere.

MANUFACTORY,
345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,
NEW YORK.

SOLD BY
F. S. ELDRED,
noblelawff at Janesville, Wis.

P A I N T
AND
White Wash
BRUSHES,

of all sizes, needed to-day by Merchants' Despatch, at
Blwff **TALLMAN & COLLINS.**


Sabbath School Libraries.
STANDARD BOOKS, CLASS BOOKS, &c. A very large sup-
ply received this day, at
aplawff **O. J. DEARBORN.**

WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS!
FANCY GOODS!
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Cigar Holders, &c.
A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all
the
LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS
MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE
Jewelry Store
OF
WEBB & LEE,
Which have been selected with the
GREATEST CARE
direct from the
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
By Themselves.
Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,
appin's Block. Janesville.
apothecary

H. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS
EMPIRE DRUG STORE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
SUCCESSORS TO
Holden, Kemp & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1845.

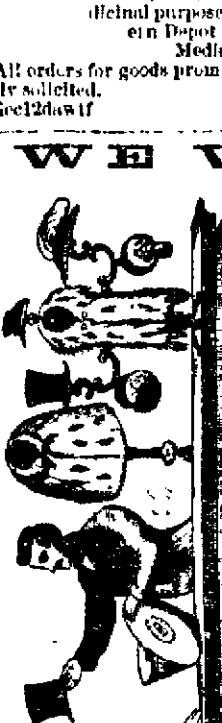


TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
East Indian, European & American
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye
Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians'
Glass Ware, Vases and Jugs or for Mo-
dical purposes. Great Weat-
ern Depot for Patent
Medicines.


All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-
fully solicited.
J. H. Tallman

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

WE WILL



Jno. R. Beale,
MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER,
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.


**NOW SELL A GOOD
HAT OR CAP
CHEAPER**
than can be bought
IN THE WEST.

Just Received,
the largest stock ever brought to
THIS MARKET.
consisting in part of
HATS,
CLOTH and Velvet Caps.

In short everything
NEW AND GOOD
in the line, for
MEN AND BOYS.

Fine Hats shaped exactly to the head with the
French Conformerator, at the
HAT STORE.
JOHN R. BEALE.


DOUBLE
Of All Odors the Most asting!
IS THE GREATEST AND BEST PERFUME IN USE.
Is Stronger than any Imposted Article.
ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NINON
REMOVAL!

W. H. & G. F. TORREY
TAKE this opportunity of informing their patrons
and friends that they have removed their stock of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
to Williams Block, East Milwaukee street.
Their Doors-allow the Postoffice.
where they will be happy to serve their old customers
and as many new ones as may choose to give them a
call. W. H. & G. F. TORREY.
4 doors East of the Postoffice
P. S.-Cash paid for country produce or taken in ex-
change for goods.
N. B.-Goods sold at wonderful Low Prices, and de-
livered free of charge within city limits.
Janesville, May 21st, 1861. my2idit-wit

Received this Day
A T Haysborn's, a very large supply of the celebrated
Gold Pens, Pencils and Toothpicks manufactured
by Leroy W. Fairchild. mar30dtf

DAILY GAZETTE.



HOW A GREASED PIG WAS CAUGHT BY A RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEER.—The excellent correspondent of the Providence Journal, in describing the amusements indulged in by the Rhode Island Regiment at Camp Sprague, near Washington, when off duty, gives the following humorous account of a race for and capture of a greased pig by the volunteers :

The poor porker, closely shaved and thoroughly lubricated from snout to tail, was conveyed to the arena in a covered box. It was indeed the expression of his discontented face when uncaged, he was turned tight. Unknowing his destiny, he slowly crept from his prison, granting satisfaction at release. But with a whoop ten infuriated friends rushed madly forward and endeavored to clutch his prehensile tail. All of a sudden, awoke to a realizing sense of his position, and darted off, uncertain where to go, and emitting the most unpleasant squeals and snorts and scatters there, having no respect for the legs of any one, and meeting people in every direction. The men persisting, hot and eager, were desperate in the chase. They grabbed and caught only to find their efforts futile. No sooner would the prize appear to be won than it was lost. The difficulty of the capture was enhanced by its being allow-

only to hold the animal by his untactful appendage—any other method being ruled out. The feat appeared impossible, but one man sublimely rose whose intellect was adequate to the performance of the feat. He owed himself to be the very Napoleon of dog-chasers. He soared supreme at the anxiousness of the task, and watching for an opportunity threw himself bodily on the action, and seized them between his teeth. The squealing was terrific, but was drowned in the shrieks of laughter that were undoubtedly heard in Washington. Who got the pig? Why a marine, of course.

The Cincinnati Commercial's correspondent writes from Gen. McClellan's army in West Virginia, writing from Camp Buckhannon, N. July 2nd, thus describes a secessionist and how a bold Chicago Dragoon tamed her:

Appropos of women—the most vehement secessionists here wear crinolines. The crinolined creatures have husbands and lovers the rebel armies, and why should they defend the cause in which their hearts are alienated? A vivacious sun-browned Miss appeared at headquarters yesterday, with her venerable father, who had been arraigned for secessionism. She had three brothers and a lover in the rebel army. She said she was "a secessionist to the backbone"—and her white teeth glistened and her black eyes fairly snapped. "I'm true steel," quo' she, and "I'll die before I look under." But she said she had "a soft heart" and "could appreciate a true gentleman" when she saw one. Her father had entertained a number of Union officers since our arrival, and she was surprised to find they were so agreeable. She ran on in a lively rattle clatter until she had invited her officers at headquarters to accept the hospitality of the Federal mansion. A gallant dragoon from Chicago proposed to take a little secessionist out of her, and as it was raining hard when she was ready to return, he seized a special opportunity to extend her some creditable favors. Her horse and riding bits were half a mile from the hotel. The dragoon mounted his charger and dashed away after them. When he returned, her horse was found rather too restive among the soldiers, and her sister mounted him. Our gallant dragoon was seen not long afterwards, riding up the road with an arm tender, encircling a very neat waist. His horse is somewhat fretful, for the first time in his life, and the trooper naively confesses was obliged to hold his charge—not his partner—very "tact" to prevent accident. This morning our heroine returned with her father to trial, and our young friend the dragoon has been sticking a bouquet into everybody's nose ever since. It is fair to infer that our "true hearted" Secessionists more inclined to Union this morning—and

*"A bold dragoon, he knows no fear,
He rides around—misch'aneously."*

AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.—Mr. Russell testifies that in New Orleans a gentleman of wealth and the highest respectability, who devoted some money for the expenses of an unexpected journey, was compelled, in order to borrow from the banks the sum of \$1,500, to hypothecate, as security for his bill at sixty days, \$10,000 of Confederate State bonds, for which a month before he could pay in coin!

We have reported upon the best authorized sale of these bonds at ten cents upon the dollar. This transaction took place in New Orleans after the visit of the correspondent of the London Times.—*Boston Transcript.*

HOW TO REPLENISH THE SOUTHERN TREASURY.—Whilst the planters of the South, to raise money for their government, are pledging their lands, their cotton, and their negroes, and the women pledging their bracelets, their rings, and their broostpins, why can't Floyd and Thompson raise the whole necessary amount at once by pledging their honor?—*Louisville Journal.*

THE HUMORS OF SECESSION.—"I have received a lot of southern papers, and have read a delightful time in reading them," exclaimed a secessionist on Main street to his friend, the other day. "I have just received a lot of southern papers," responded the friend, "which I have read with anything but delight." "Why, what papers are they?"

Protected papers!—*—Ib.*

The Richmond Examiner says Gen. Scott is a son of Virginia. Unless the Old Doctor in command behaves herself very well, she will soon strike this summer.—*Ib.*


South Carolina asks for a Prince of the blood to rule over her. We guess the prince of Wales would best suit her feelings and emotions at this time.—*Ib.*

A CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION OF FEAR.—At the fire on the 1th of July, when Austin's block seemed likely to burn, a fireman thought that he would show his tact in preserving property by taking out the valuable plate-glass in the corner of Austin's block. It cost him \$75, and quite a trophy to save. He took out the glass very carefully, and was hurrying it away. A gust of wind just then lifted up his cap, and he at once dropped the glass, which was smashed to pieces, and he saved his cap, which was worth 75 cts. This was one of those significant illustrations of the want of presence of mind, not uncommon at a fire or at a battle.—*Wis.*

Another 10-inch columbid is ready at Pittsburg for service at Cairo.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.
From the Agency of C. H. Surven.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
Buy only the Genuine. **CE**
1241y. H. J. RICHARDSON, Janveller, Agent.
[From the Agency of S. P. Rounds.]

EYE AND EAR.

DR. F. A. CADWELL,
Operator on the Eye and Ear.
of Deafness, Blindness and all Defects
of Sight and Hearing.
DR. CADWELL is a regular Physician, with TWENTY YEARS
exclusive practice in the treatment of diseases of
the EYE AND EAR, will be found fully qualified to
relieve or effect a cure in any case within the reach
of medical skill.
No charge for an examination or opinion, or for
prescriptions, etc.
For CURE OF DEFECTS IN THE EYE AND EAR, of 260 pp.,
containing References, Testimonials, Description of the
Diseases, Causes, and other important matter, illustrated
by 100 Col. Envs. to be had gratis by sending Ten Cents per
page. Address: H. CADWELL, 64 Randolph St., corner
Washington, Chicago, Ill. sent by mail

Bryant & Stratton
Consolidated Chicago

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JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions

TO OUR

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Have made the Gazette Office out of the

Best Jobbing Offices

in the West, and nothing superior in Wisconsin

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSER !

are enabled to execute any order for work with a

PROMPTNESS

unequaled in this section of the state, and

STYLE AND NEATNESS

we challenge a comparison with any or all.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good

and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equal

by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of the proprietors is also given to every job done.

the office, and if an error is committed by the office

it will be repented without charge.

To invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing It,

in the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

completely with the manner in which their orders are


filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,

West Milwaukee Street,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.



G. R. CURTIS,
RUBBIST AND APOTHECARY,
keeps on hand a full stock of all articles belonging
to the General Drug Trade, and of the
Best Quality,
and always sells at the
LOWEST PRICES.
Physicians are requested to examine quality and
price.

Painting Materials,
a fine assortment.
Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil
best quality and low price,
BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE,
Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.

BRUSHES AND COMBS
TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,
Hair Oils and Pomades,
ORTE MONAIES, POCKET KNIVES, NICKELED
KNIVES, &c.,
TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,
all for sale
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Wholesale and Retail
PEOPLES DRUG STORE.

Grand Illumination!

MAGNIFICENT LIGHT.

Aurora Borealis Eclipsed!
By purchasing any one of those beautiful
KEROSENE LAMPS
AT
COLWELL & CO'S.,
of which they have just received the
Largest, Best and Cheapest
assortment ever brought to the city, together with a
very superior article of
KEROSENE OIL,
on which
WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
Our assortment of Lamps comprises
REGULATED, STAND, BRACKET, SUSPENSION,
SIDE AND HAND
KEROSENE LAMPS,
each with handle. We have, also, a large assort-
ment of
Fluid Lamps, Bed Lamps, &c.
ALSO,
BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE,
of the best quality.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!
COLWELL & CO'S.
YOUNG AMERICA BLOCK,
where can be found all kinds of
FAMILY GROCERIES!
such as
TEAS,
which can be had either in quality or price,
COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, FISH,
CANDLES, SOAPS, SPICES, FRESH BUTTER,
and everything else in the Grocery Line at the very
Lowest Prices.
COME AND SEE—
TESTIMONIAL.
To Whom it May Concern:
I AM now over two years of age. Three years since I
became blind from Cataract in both eyes. Soon
after I became blind an attempt to restore my sight by
operation was made in this city, which was unsuccess-
ful. Hearing of the reputation of Dr. Tabor, as a
physician, I was induced to consult him, though
with very little hopes of sight. The doctor proposed
an operation, to which I consented, which resulted in
restored vision, and a much better general state of health
than before.
JANUARY 18, 1876.
THOS. VAUGHN.
Superior article of Lamp Oil, which wears
longer than any other kind and will not gum ma-
chinery. For sale at
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
opposite law office.

BLANK LEADS FOR SALE.

NEW FIRM

NEW GOODS.

NEW PRICES.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name of

OTTMAN & BLANOT,

and opened in

RICHARDSON'S BLOCK,

Main Street, - - Janesville,

the best stock of

Boots & Shoes

AND

HATS & CAPS

brought into Wisconsin, and which they will sell at

Such Low Prices

as have never been known in Janesville.

THESE ARE INDISPENSABLE FACTS

we challenge the closest examination, confident such an examination will prove the truth of what we say. Our goods were bought directly from the manufacturers, and are the

BEST CUSTOM WORK

known in the market. They have been adopted by persons who have been in the trade for the thirty years, and will bear a favorable comparison with any goods in the market.

In connection with our Salesroom, we have establish-

A MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

engaged a superior foreman who will employ none except workmen and good workmen. We intend to carry on in this department.

Superior to Anything

ever before got up in this city.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Attract the attention of the public by our stock of goods so abundant that we can offer

BETTER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than any other traders or manufacturers in the vicinity of the State.

All sales exclusively for cash, and in every instance the

Lowest Price will be Placed

on every article offered by us.

ROBERT L. OTTMAN,
RUBEN BLASOT.
april twelft

New Goods

AT

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The illustration shows a man in a dark suit, white shirt, and bow tie. He is standing and facing slightly to his left. In his right hand, he holds a long, narrow banner that says "PREPARE TO TRAVEL". The banner has decorative flourishes at both ends. To the left of the man, there is vertical text that reads "GIVE YOUR BOOTS A GOOD DOSE OF LINIMENT TO PREVENT THEM FROM CRACKING AND WEARING OUT TOO SOON". To the right of the man, there is more vertical text that reads "CORNELIUS VANDERWAF." Below the illustration, there is a small caption that reads "THE CORNELIUS VANDERWAF BOOT & SHOE STORE, JACOBSON STREET, JACKSONVILLE, FLA."

CORNELIUS VANDERWAF.

VANDERWAF

HAVE JUST received a New and Splendid Stock o'

Boots and Shoes,

of all kinds and sizes, from former purchases. In consequence of the unsettled state of the country, manufactures at the east, not expecting a very heavy south-trade, are willing to sell their goods to western buyers at prices that will enable us to sell our customers better articles for less money.

LESS MONEY

than ever offered before. To satisfy ourselves call and inspect our stock.

Men's plain Serge, Congress heel Gaiters, 1.25 worth 1.00
Congress heel Gaiters, 1.00 " .75
Foxed Lace Gaiters, .50 " .35
Stomach Slippers, .38 " .25
As double sole, home made, Felt Rivet Boots 6.00 " 4.00
" " " " Hip Boots 4.00 " 3.00
" " " " eastern thick " 1.75 " 1.50
" " " " 1.50 " 1.00
" " " " 1.00 " .50
" " home made Call Boots, 4.00 " 3.00

Together with a large lot of the different kinds of boots for men, women, boys and girls wear. I think these inducements, the citizens of Jacksonville ought to find it to their interest to call and examine some of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Please remember that the place to buy good Boots and Shoes Cheap is at

J. Y. VANDERWAF'S,
No. 2 Myers Block, Jacksonville, Fla.

House and Lot for Sale.

CHOP & MOORE in Palmer & Smith's friends addition, No. 16 West street, near the depot, is now being built. For map frame see. Enquire at the office of

SIDMAN, PATTON & BAILEY.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!

TO USE THE

Extract Tonquin Musk

FOR SALE BY

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

dec29dAwtf

AMERICAN WATCHES!

MADE BY THE
American Watch Company,
AT WALTHAM, MASS.

THE BEST WATCH MADE.

GOLD Assortment constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturer's Retail Prices, by

S. O'PAULDING, Agent.
No. 1, Myers Block, Main Street,
Jacksonville, Wisconsin.

STILL THEY COME.

Hogheads of the New Sugars

JUST RECEIVED.

A M putting up 16 pounds of strain colored Sugar for \$1.00
20 lbs thin Dried Apples for 1.00
15 " " " "
To 1 Bushel Olive Oil, as good as native is in the state, 100 per gallon.
choice Syrup at 40 per gallon
Choice Raisins at 15 cents per lb
We have also all goods at corresponding prices. I have on hand 1 bushel Liverpool Suet, used in this state, warranted first quality and pure. My store is all new, well selected and cannot be undersold. Give me a call.

M. H. CULVER,
Opposite the American Hotel.

Piano Forte and Organ!

MRS. S. FOORD.

I will be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it, in

PIANO FORTE & ORGAN MUSIC,
Emory and Thorough Bass Residence on Jackson street, three doors north of the Methodist church.
Instruction given at the residence of her pupils desired.

Jacksonville, Feb. 21, 1861

Cash Paid

OUR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER

The Hardware Store of

R. J. RICHARDSON,
april fifteenth

OAK & McLAIN.

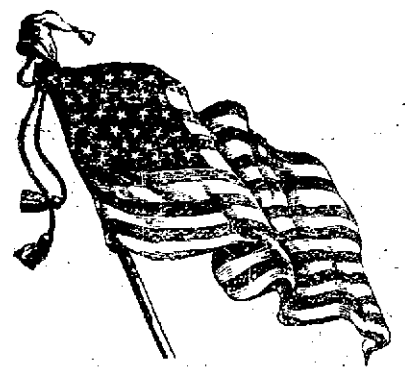
DIGGS STEAM DRUG WORKS,

No. Dearborn St. of 123 South Clark St., Chicago.

Paints, Colors, Vests, and Pants
Dyed or Cleaned with neatness and dispatch.

Children's Silk & Woolen Dresses & Shawls
Made and Cleaned in a beautiful manner.

Send to us by Express, with directions to
be delivered here, [mayfiddim] WILLIAM MC'LAIN.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Battle near Carthage.

The intelligence from south-west Missouri is exciting. The telegraphic account is in some respects improbable, and we shall await with interest further intelligence. There has, no doubt, been a battle in the neighborhood of Carthage or Neosho. On Saturday, we had news that Col. Seigel had arrived at the latter place, which is about ten miles from Carthage. At that time it was reported that Gov. Jackson and Gen. Rains had formed a junction, and that their forces amounted to 8,000. Rains' force is the same that evacuated Lexington, with reinforcements picked up along the way. It is probable that to this has been added Gen. McCulloch's army from Arkansas and the Indian territory. Making in the whole a force of ten or twelve thousand men.

It appears that Col. Seigel had not been reinforced by any of the several corps advancing to form a junction with him, but boldly and bravely fought with the rebels, though they had ten to one. The corps nearest him, at last accounts was that of Major Sturgis, with United States regulars, Union Home Guards and Kansas Volunteers, numbering three thousand, who were at Austin, Bates county, about forty miles distant. Col. Gratz Brown was at Springfield on the 30th of June, with a regiment, pressing forward to reinforce Seigel. He then had to march about sixty miles to effect his object. Gen. Lyon left Boonville last Wednesday with between two and three thousand men. Should these forces form a junction very soon, as most of them probably will, there is not much doubt that Jackson will be defeated.

The Pirates of the Savannah.

It is said that the pirates of the Savannahs will not be hung, but if found guilty, the sentence of death will be commuted by the President to imprisonment for life. The reasons given are—that traitors on land, arrested by our army, have been discharged, and it would be inconsistent to hang those caught on the water; another reason is that the rebels would instantly retaliate and hang all northern prisoners in their hands.

If we begin thus early in the war to treat privateers with leniency, we cannot complain if foreign nations do the same, and go even a little further than we do. We conceive that there is a difference between traitors on land and privateers on the ocean. The latter is the more heinous crime of the two. The attacking of an unarmed vessel on the lonely ocean, by a prowling privateer, argues a degree of treachery and callousness of heart which should close all sympathy against its perpetrators. It is a cowardly species of warfare; a sort of burglary on the sea. The interests of commerce as well as the protection of life and the prevention of crime, demand the severe punishment of these privateers. The officers, at least, should swing from the yard arm. Common and ignorant sailors are frequently inveigled into vessels without knowing the object of the cruise, and their offences ought, perhaps, to be treated with less rigour, where the evidence shows that they were not aware of the nature of the voyage undertaken.

The idea that we must not hang these privateers because traitors on land have not been punished with the lawful penalty against treason, is absurd. There has been too much favor shown to traitors who have been taken as spies or while committing overt acts of treason. So far no one has been punished, and the common practice is to cause them to take the oath of allegiance and let them go. In many cases they go on again violating their oaths, and committing acts of treason. If we proceed in this way the army will soon cease to take prisoners. Would it be policy to treat privateers in this manner? How long would foreign nations close their ports against them and their prizes, if we do not meet out to them the penalty of our own laws? There must be some consideration, of course, for our prisoners in their hands; but spies and pirates have always been considered outside the rules of warfare, and liable to a more condign punishment than common belligerents, and no nation objects to it; much less should traitors conspiring against their own country.

We can see no reason for exercising an undue clemency in regard to these privateers. They are pronounced by the law pirates, and all who have not been deceived into engaging in this business should suffer the penalty prescribed, and that is death.

MATTIAS POINT is nearly sixty miles below Washington City, on the Virginia side. It is a long peninsula, and the extreme point is high and somewhat steep. Vessels are obliged to make a near approach, owing to the channel. It is capitol situated for a battery, and it was an act of prudence on the part of Capt. Ward to seek possession of a point so important. The enemy have since occupied it, and they must be dislodged at great loss of life, before the river can be navigated with any degree of safety.

Mr. Lovejoy presented a single resolution yesterday, unaccompanied by the other propositions of the day before, that "in the opinion of the house, it is no part of the duty of United States soldiers to capture or return fugitive slaves." This was adopted by a vote of 92 to 55. This is the true ground. In no sense can it be considered the duty of our army to become a police for the capture or return of slaves, and it may as well be understood at once. In the seceded states the rebels have abolished the fugitive slave law themselves by their act of war, and this is the position taken by Gen. Butler. In the loyal slave states, if there are any, the law, by its own terms, is to be enforced by the civil authority. Hence the army has nothing to do with it. If slaves flee from rebels, they are free, and the return of any one of them to an enemy would be an act of treachery to the federal army, as it would directly furnish the traitors aid in carrying on the war.

From the Chicago Journal.
Interesting from Alabama.

TERRORISM—STARVATION—REACTION.

Mr. H. Savage, formerly of Delavan, Walworth county, Wisconsin, who has just returned from Mobile, Ala., whither he went as an agent for the sale of a single-machine, and who has had six years of experience in the south, has just returned, and from him we gather the following budget of facts:

He says it is now utterly impossible for a man to travel from the south, northward, unless he can succeed in getting a permit from the governor of the state, which is no easy matter. Mr. Savage succeeded in getting away, (after receiving two bullet-shots from an officer for refusing to bind himself to serve for three years in the rebel army,) by being secreted on board a boat whose captain felt interested in him. The passengers on the boat were examined at several places along the river, but he was "blown away" so that they did not discover him.

At Mobile a war meeting was held recently, at which about 2,500 persons were present. Speeches in favor of the war were made by several blustering leaders; among them were W. Spear, J. H. Taylor, E. Sprague, and R. Kelsey. A wealthy merchant, brother of J. H. Taylor, who made a war speech on this occasion, had been shot dead behind his own counter on account of his Union sentiments, and nothing was done about it. At the meeting above referred to, three grey-headed men spoke against the secession movement. One of these old gentlemen said he was from Louisiana, and was in getting a permit from the first. He said the south can never conquer the north. "You are fighting your bread out of your own mouths," he said; "you are seeing hard times already, but it is only a forerunner of what is to come." He added: "A pack of hot-headed lawyers and politicians have well nigh ruined the country. More than half of the planters of my state are opposed to this war. The cotton states can't live three months unless they get provisions from the north. Already hands of poor men of several hundreds in each party are growing about the country, taking everything they can lay their hands upon, to prevent themselves and families from starving, and there is no power to stop them. I have not got provisions enough to last my one hundred negroes one month, and tell me where am I to get more?" The other two old men spoke with equal earnestness and in a similar strain, and the audience looked crestfallen after the old men spoke. Had such a speech been made at a northern town, he would have been shot on the spot.

Mr. Savage says that only a few days before he left Mobile, he saw a company of from six to eight hundred men, many of whom he well knew, parading the streets with a banner on which was printed "Broad or Blood!" and they emptied the bakers' shops of the city, and none molested them. After a meeting of citizens was held on the subject of providing for the suffering poor. The meeting quarreled nearly all night, and finally broke up in a row, without accomplishing anything.

Mr. Savage says that on which he came up the river, he saw thirty Germans with their families from Texas, emigrating northward. The men having no "passes," were compelled to go on shore, furnished with guns, and impressed into the rebel army. Their families were mercilessly sent up the river to shift for themselves as best they could.

Mr. Savage says the general impression in Mobile is that they can never beat the north, but they say, "We must now make the best show we can, and scare the north into submission." Others, who are of the opinion that the war will soon be over, encourage themselves with the belief that France will come to their help.

According to Mr. Savage's account, the condition of affairs is rapidly becoming desperate in those states. The terrorism which has been inaugurated by the demagogues who got up the secession movement, has unsettled everything in the way of business. Neither life nor property is safe, and famine is beginning to stalk all over the land.

It is evident that these things cannot last long. The reaction is already begun. The question will soon be generally asked, Shall we follow these leaders of ours into war, bankruptcy and starvation, or go back to the old Union, and live and prosper as formerly? There will be long a revolution against the revolutionists.

The Hippopotamus, which arrived at the London Zoological Gardens a year or so since, has, says the Boston Transcript, been purchased by an association of Americans, and will be exhibited in Boston this week.

The crop prospects in England and everywhere on the continent of Europe, are excellent, better, in fact, than for several years previously.

HEAVY SHOE CONTRACTS.—The Boston Traveler understands that the government will soon issue proposals for the manufacture of four hundred thousand pairs of sewed shoes, for the use of the army.

PILLOW SOVEREIGN.—A lady just from Memphis, by railroad, says Gen. Pillow has been superseded in the command of the seceded forces guarding the Mississippi, by Bishop, now Gen. Polk. She says the people had no confidence in Pillow, and were gratified that he was superseded. The Tennesseeans are erecting fortifications at Fulton, above Raudolph, designed to command the river, and also to prevent an advance by land from the north.

THE THIRD REGIMENT UNIFORMED.—The 3d regiment were marched down town by companies, on Saturday last, and received their uniforms. They differ somewhat from the uniforms of the last time. Instead of a coat they have a roundabout, the pants are all one color and the roundabout another, the former being a light blue and the latter a dark grey. The material from which they are manufactured is good, and an improvement on that of the last regiment. —*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

Shortly after securing the steamer Chester, the Gen. Weens and the City Washington, which had just started out, were required to return by the government officers. This measure was precautionary, in apprehension of an attempt to seize them.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

The Star has an extra about Col. Taylor, who came here under a flag of truce, and says his business was disposed of, the President not deeming his communication such as to require his communicating with Jeff Davis.

Col. Taylor was marched back to Gen. McDowell's headquarters, and then returned to Beauregard without accomplishing what was evidently his object—communicating with traitors in our midst, who had doubtless prepared information concerning contemplated movements.

The company of Garibaldians who mutinied were surrounded this morning and imprisoned. The ring-leaders will be made an example of.

The dispatch of news of army movements by the telegraph has been forbidden by Gen. Scott.

The undue mortality in one or two of the New York regiments is attributed to the excess in the consumption of lager beer.

HUICK.—Mr. Lovejoy introduced a resolution, that in the judgment of this house it is no part of the duty of United States soldiers to capture or return fugitive slaves.

After considerable discussion and amendments offered, the resolution passed—92 to 55.

The committee on commerce reported a bill to further provide for collections on imports and for other purposes. It is designed to close ports of entry in the seceded states, and to make ports of delivery and collection of duties in certain cases, and collect duties on ship-board and seize and confiscate all vessels belonging to the rebels. The bill was ordered to be printed, and sent back to the committee.

CAIRO, July 9.

The picket guard at Bird's Point was fired on last night by twenty or thirty rebels. Two or three shots were exchanged. No one hurt.

Capt. Noleman's company of dragoons were sent to day into Missouri scouting.

FARHER POINT, July 9.

The North Britain from Liverpool, 27th, passed to-day. She brings \$250,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, July 9.

The prize brig Africa has arrived from Congo river, Africa, where she was seized by the sloop-of-war Constitution, on suspicion that she was about to take on a cargo of slaves, having all the necessary outfit therefor.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

All really important military information by telegraph is again interdicted, and the rule is rigidly enforced by a censorship at the telegraph office.

The great interest in congress, to-day, centered in the eulogies delivered in both houses over the late Senator Douglas. Mr. Trumbull's speech was exceedingly solemn, earnest and impressive. Mr. Browning's was in good taste and effective. All the senators immediately put on heavy mourning badges.

In the house the eulogies by Richardson and McClelland were carefully prepared. Mr. Cox of Ohio was eloquent. Mr. Crittenden was scarcely audible, though earnest in his praise. Mr. Arnold, of the Chicago district, made his maiden speech, and his effort was most felicitous, closing with the declaration that Mr. Douglas, could he return to earth, would stand to-day "in the front ranks of our nation's great men."

Mr. Lovejoy's resolution declaring it not the duty of our soldiers to return fugitive slaves, was carried by 37 majority, showing that the defeat of his propositions, yesterday, did not mean this one. The republicans, nearly to a man, are in favor of the freedom of those slaves who make a successful escape from the rebel states. Mr. Kellogg of Illinois, with six other weak-kneed republicans, voted against the resolution.

No debate was had to-day, and the impression is that the house will abolish the hour rule, adopting a five or ten minutes' rule.

Those army supply contracts that have been given out unadvertised, will be closely investigated; also the traitors still employed in the departments will be overhauled. Committees are already at work perfecting plans.

BUCKLEMAN, July 9.

A courier from Weston states that Col. Tyler, of the 7th Ohio regiment, succeeded in throwing one company of his regiment into Greenville last night, with provisions for nine companies of the 17th and 18th Ohio, and was only awaiting the arrival of the 10th Ohio to move out and attack Wise's command.

Gen. McClelland left Middle Fork bridge, where he encamped last night, early this morning, with the evident design of reaching a point twenty miles of here, where the rebels are represented to be in large force and strongly entrenched.

OHMAHA, July 8.

Com. Charles P. Choteau, of St. Louis, and Capt. Wm. H. Humphreys, of the late steamer Chippewa, with all their crew and passengers, arrived here on Saturday, having traveled 160 miles in a Mackinac boat.

The steamer Chippewa, adapted to the navigation of the upper waters, left St. Louis, May 1st, in company with the Spread Eagle, for the annual expedition of the American Fur Company to its station near the Rocky Mountains, carrying also government freight and supplies. At Port Union, 2300 miles from St. Louis, the Spread Eagle transferred the balance of her freight and passengers to the Chippewa and started back, leaving the latter to complete the trip.

The Spread Eagle arrived at St. Louis, July 1st. The Chicago steamer Chippewa was increased to 170 tons, and on the 23d of June, when about 150 miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, it was discovered that the boat was on fire. The pumps were all set at work, and the boat ran ashore, and the passengers and crew were hurried off without having time to save anything, while contained 287 kegs of powder. The steamer floated down the river two miles, when the explosion took place, destroying the boat and cargo.

There are three hundred and thirty-four beetroot sugar manufactories in full activity in France. The amount manufactured the last year was 97,900,000 kilos.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
MORNING DESPATCHES.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.

We are indebted to the Kansas Journal for a copy of the Fort Scott Democrat, of the 7th. It contains an account of a battle between the Missouri state troops under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Rains, numbering by their accounts from 10,000 to 13,000, and the United States forces under Col. Seigel, numbering 1,500 in all.

Informant says, on Wednesday the 3d inst., the state troops left Rupe's Point and moved south to Murray's, six miles. On Friday, a. m., at 8 o'clock, they broke up camp and marched south in the direction of Carthage, the county seat of Jasper Co. At Dry Fork, 7 miles north of Carthage, they were met by Col. Seigel with 1500 men, who immediately gave them battle.

The first onset resulted in the state troops being driven back some distance, and the officers ordered a retreat. The centre gave way, but the order not being heard on the flanks, the advancing U. S. troops were in danger of being surrounded and themselves fell back. They retreated and slowly, keeping up the fight, the artillery making fearful havoc among the enemy's ranks. At the crossing of Dry Fork their lines were very near being broken, when by the timely arrival of 200 Union men from Shoal Creek, they crossed with but a loss of 5 killed and 2 mortally wounded.

The battle continued—the United States troops alternately fighting and retreating until dark, when they reached Carthage, having crossed Buck Branch and Spring River on the way. The fighting was all done with artillery. Col. Seigel retreating as soon as they got them in position, and playing on their ranks advancing. This he believed Col. Seigel's object was to draw the state troops on to Carthage, when with 400 reserve left at that place and expecting reinforcements from Nesho and Sarcoxie, he would be enabled to turn and drive them back or route them. The loss on Jackson's side was very great; informant says he counted between 70 and 80 wounded on the flanks and in houses by the wayside. At Dry Fork, a large amount of beef was thrown out of wagons, it is supposed to make room for the dead. Another informant, a resident of Carthage, states that he passed over the battle field yesterday morning and says he saw wagons and hacks passing in every direction gathering up the dead for interment. The loss on the part of the state troops cannot be less than 300.

The ground in many places was strewn with dead horses and beef, and sickening. The whole country was in a desolate, fences torn down, crops trampled into the ground and houses plundered. Herd parties of women who stated that everything had been taken from them by the state troops, except what they had on their backs.

The retreat was conducted in a style worthy of veteran troops, with as much coolness as if on the parade ground instead of the battle field. It was only the overwhelming odds on the side of the secessionists that enabled them to carry the day.

The victory was with Seigel. It was reported that a night attack had been made on Seigel and four hundred of his troops killed and six hundred taken prisoners and three pieces of artillery captured, but our informant says he overheard a messenger from the secession camp say that they had killed but one man after entering Carthage and had taken no guns.

Seigel announces his intention of fortifying at Carthage until Price and McCulloch can arrive from Arkansas with reinforcements, when he will turn on the offensive and enforce the laws of the state.

Nothing can be heard from Maj. Sturgis or Gen. Lyon.

LATER.

July 7th, 9 P. M.

A citizen of this place has just arrived, having left Sherman, Jasper county, at daylight this morning; he states after leaving Carthage Col. Seigel encamped two miles southeast of that town, where he encamped 300 men, and his command is badly cut off. His loss is variously estimated at from 300 to 1000, and that of the secessionists from 1000 to 2000 killed and wounded.

Col. Brown with 300 troops from Springfield is said to have joined him. Major Sturgis is north of the Osage, and Lyon at last accounts was at Warsaw, on his way south. On Friday, the day of the battle, Ben. McCulloch and Gen. Price arrived at Neosho, 20 miles south of Carthage, with 10,000 men. A guard of 200 left by Seigel was surrounded and taken prisoners. One report says all were murdered; another that they were all taken alive and sent to McCulloch sent forward 5000 men, and that Jackson. He expects 5000 men, additional troops, from Arkansas.

NEW YORK, July 10.

Owing to General Scott's interdiction of news of the morning papers are almost barren of special despatches. All act conflicting with important movements will be furnished by authority to agents of the associated press. This journals will be better informed, and the insidious rumors which hitherto harassed the public mind will be kept.

Secretary Cameron, in reply to a letter of committee of young men's christian association, requesting that no chaplain's commission be issued to any one unless he could give satisfactory credentials of his official character.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, July 10.

Flour market a little more steady, sales 12,000 bbls super state, 4,504,47 shipping brands extra r. h. Ohio. Wheat receipts 109,694 bushels, market shade firmer with fair export demand; sales 80,000 bushels at 85a92 for Mil. cbl, 93a96 amber Iowa.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.

Flour quiet, sales 1500 bbls; good country extra at 90. Wheat quiet and moderately active; sales 19,000 bu. at 72 1/2 c. No. 2 in store, and 80a81 for No. 1, do, payable in currency. No sales for specie though gold very plenty.

LAST WORDS OF LIEUT. GREBLE.—Lieut. Greble, who was killed in the Great Bethel fight, wrote on the Sunday before: "I hope that I may be given courage and good judgment enough to do well my duty and to be remembered in which I may be placed. As far as I am concerned, I am not much daunted by the prospect of this campaign. At present, both sides seem better inclined to talking than fighting. If talking could settle it, by giving the supremacy forever to the general government, I think it would be better than civil war; but that talking can settle it, I do not believe."

Just before starting for the battle in which he was killed, he wrote on a piece of paper in pencil, for his wife: "May God bless you, my darling, and grant you a happy and peaceful life. May God and Father protect you and me, and grant that we may long live happily together. God give me strength, wisdom and courage. If I die, let me die as a brave and honorable man; let no stain of dishonor hang over me or you."

NEW YORK ROVERS GALLERY.—The portraits of Thompson, Boggs and Toucey have just been added to the Rogers Gallery, at the police headquarters, N. Y. That right; all the traitors will be "hung up" before long.

From the Chicago Journal.
Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, June 22, 1861.

This great metropolis has just been visited by the most extensive and destructive conflagration that it has witnessed for over a century. The locality of the disaster was the Surrey side of the London bridge. Whole blocks of large and well-filled warehouses and other buildings in that commercial part of the city, fell a prey to the devastating element of fire. Immense quantities of cotton and other wares and merchandise were consumed, and the loss of property amounts to millions of pounds sterling. It was a grand and awful scene, to behold a whole district wrapped in flames, and sinking down to the earth's level, a prodigious mass of smouldering ruins. This calamity falls heavily upon commercial classes in London, and its effect will be greatly felt.

The absorbing question here and throughout the United Kingdom continues to be the American civil war. There is no mistaking the change of sentiment in favor of the legitimate government of the United States. Indeed the masses of the English people have resolutely sympathized with the cause of the north from the beginning. From various causes there has been a lack of this sympathy in certain circles; but the resolute and determined course of the administration at Washington, and the opening of the eyes of Englishmen, by the more recent disclosures of the special correspondent of the Times, to the condition of affairs and the real nature of the quarrel, so greatly misunderstood at the beginning, have had the effect of consolidating public sentiment, and there is now but little doubt in any quarter that the rebellion ought to be and will be speedily crushed.

Protests against not sympathizing with the north are plentiful and emphatic. Singular as it may seem, however, the abolitionists of Exeter Hall—Shafsbury, for instance—who have so often and so self-proclaimedly expressed their horror at the wickedness of American slavery and denounced the slave holders in no measured terms, at this moment among the strongest supporters of the south! While we have been taught to respect these people for their apparently honest expressions of abhorrence to a wicked institution, we can but feel disgust at their hypocrisy. The secret of their conduct is their desire to see the American republic destroyed, or in the interest some of them are supposed to have in the cotton trade. However, England does not rule England, nor does it influence any considerable portion of the English people; and its influence in America amounts to nothing.

The confederate commissioners, after lingering for some time in England, vainly endeavoring to raise sympathy and money, have gone to Paris for the same purpose; but their efforts there will be equally fruitless. It is easier to utter, and to write, than to do. The confederate government will be recognized neither by England nor France, unless first recognized by the government at Washington.

AN OCEANO MAN CLEANS OUT A SEBASTIAN.—Our good sheriff, Mr. George P. Farnsworth, of this village, was in Chicago lately, and indulged in the luxury of "cleaning out" a secessionist. In that city, the Green Bay Advocate gives the facts of the case: Listening to the outburst of southern feeling as long as possible, Mr. Farnsworth confronted the gentleman with the remark, that he did not know what the people of Chicago allowed in their public streets or resorts, or how far such sentiments could be tolerated, but as for him he was from Wisconsin, and in his state they did not suffer such language to be uttered, and putting the action to the words, drew back and planted a good ten-pounder into the bread-basket of the traitor, and sent him sprawling across the room. The gentleman not being inclined to rise in time, Wisconsin quietly lifted him upon his feet again, and gave him another broadsword, sending him to the wall in anything but a graceful attitude. Mr. Secessionist being fairly vanquished, made suitable apologies, and after forthrightly on his knees, took the oath of allegiance, and became a patriotic companion.

But it seems that the oath was taken with a mental reserve, for on getting out upon the sidewalk, Mr. Secessionist turned upon his antagonist again, with violent threats of gunpowder and ball. Wisconsin not liking such a specimen of southern honor and chivalry, brought his ten-pounder to bear again, and sent the enemy flying across the street longitudinally; his hat going in one direction and his boots in another.

On being asked by a bystander to what regiment he belonged, he answered that he was a regiment himself, and fighting secessionists on his own hook! —*Oconto Pioneer.*

INTIMATE ENEMIES.—A Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper writes: "The pickets of the federal and confederate soldiery, up above the Chain Bridge, have exchanged civilities. Two of them dropped their muskets and took a drink of whiskey together, a day or two since. The confederate picket cried out from a distance calling the United States soldier if he had anything in the drinking line. The reply was satisfactory, and the arrangement was soon made whereby both parties left their arms and met half way, 'smiled,' and returned to their picket duty."

GOOD FOR PIERCE.—The board of supervisors of Pierce county recently adopted a resolution to pay the families of volunteers \$5 a year, in addition to the \$12 from government and \$5 from the state which makes up the pay of volunteers who have families to \$22 per month.—*Pepin County (Wis.) Press.*

The Kansas Conservative says: "Lieut. Crittenden, son of Senator Crittenden, and believed by those who know him to be a secessionist, has been challenged by Lieut. L. H. Jones. The affair occurred on Monday night and originated in a series of Crittenden at the stars and stripes. Jones sent the challenge, but Crittenden refused to fight. We have no sympathy for duelling, but confess we like the spirit of Lieut. Jones."

A PROUD RESPONSE.—It was some time ago that Gen. McClelland, who is a religious and conscientious man, as well as an able general, telegraphed to the war department for leave for his soldiers to apply some boards and other refuse lumber lying about his encampment (and belonging to the government) to the building of a church for the regiment to worship in. A militia general would have taken the lumber for this or any other public purpose, without leave asked. Not so the strictly-bred soldier, McClelland. But when the secretary was asked by the clerk in what terms, he should answer the despatch, he gave a Caledonian wink, and said: "The Lord's will be done!" —*Cor. Tribune.*

THE REGULAR PIRNEY BOYS.—Capt. Joe R. Loy's company of regular pirney boys, called the "Oconto River Drivers," passed through this city on Saturday, en route for Camp Utley, to take place in the fourth regiment vacated by the "Black Hawk Rifles" breaking up and disbanding. The company numbers 101, rank and file. Every man stands nearly six feet high, and is generally a good looking fellow. That right; all the traitors will be "hung up" before long.

ONE OF THE BOYS.—In the county of Allegheny, N. Y., and on the headwaters of the Allegheny river, lives an active, thrifty citizen, still in early manhood, who devotes his energies to the preparation and sale of lumber annually runs thousands of pine boards annually down the rivers, and has a lumber yard at Mead's Island, and is probably his only one. Associating intimately and trading largely with southern merchants, he has been a thorough democrat, and last fall advocated Breckinridge for president, though, of course, voted the fusion ticket.

Hearing of trouble at Memphis, he started for that city some weeks since, to look after his property, but was met at Cincinnati by representations that induced him to think even he might not be safe in the Tennesseean Memphis. He telegraphed to a friend in Memphis for a solution of his doubt, and was rather surprised at receiving the reply, "Don't come! Don't come!" He obeyed the disinterested invitation; reached Memphis, and soon found his hotel surrounded by a mob of demons, yelling for his blood, though they only knew of him that he came from the north, and was supposed to be after pay for his property. Aided by a friend, he made his escape from a rear window, ran several miles across the country to the next station north on the railroad, there took the cars, and somehow reached Cincinnati, whence he telegraphed home that he would send his message forthwith, and wished to meet his friends and neighbors the next evening.

He did so, and told them he was in for the war for the Union, and raised a company of sharpshooters on the spot, and is now at his head in Virginia. Whenever the north shall decide to entertain propositions looking to a compromise, we shall move that he be appointed one of the commissioners to arrange the terms of adjustment. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

In a letter in the Sentinel, from a correspondent in the 2d regiment, we find the following, relative to changes in the officers of that regiment:

"We have had a few changes in our regiment since we left Madison. Col. S. Park Coon has been granted a three months absence, but will probably be transferred to another regiment. Colonel Peck takes his place. Captain Richmond has also resigned, while other changes are talked of which have not yet taken place."

LARGE RAFT OF LOGS.—Robert Ross of Neilville, Clark county, on Black River, leaves to-day with a raft of fine logs sailing 700,000 feet, contracted to Messrs. Keater & Skinner, of Moline, Ill., at \$6.50 delivered here. They pay running expenses from here to Moline. This is the largest raft of logs that has ever run from Black River. The value of the raft is \$4,500. Mr. Ross is one of the enterprising lumbermen of Black River. —*La Crosse Republican.*

In counting up the resources of the south, an irrepressible sets down the number of horses, mules and asses. Jeff Davis owns a vast number of the last named species of animals; but they are worthless property; no sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Turnip Seed.
WHITE Russian, Yellow Swedish, Yellow Scotch, Russia, Flat Dutch, White Round, Purple Top, and other varieties of turnip seed, for sale at low prices. Apply to J. D. WILSON, at the Drug and Grocery Store, Union American Block, Janesville, Wis., July 10, 1861.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!
CLARE Song of the Irish Brigade, Col. Sullivan's Requiem Mass, The Silent Lullaby, Death of the Hero, My Heart is Like a Silent Lake, and many other new and popular songs, received this day at the Music Store of J. D. WILSON, Janesville, July 10, 1861.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,
Attorneys at Law, Office in Lippin's block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts, and Loan Money. July 10, 1861.

Wagon Grease,
The best article in market. A large invoice in store. Price 25 cents per box, at J. D. WILSON, TAILOR & COLLIER, Janesville, Wis., July 10, 1861.

BOOKS KE

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

Table with 4 columns: Mail, Arrive, Close, Depart. Rows include Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Madison, etc.

The Dog! The Dog!

The authorities of the city have discharged their duty in warning the people that the ordinance for preventing dogs from running at large in the city will be rigidly enforced...

That dogs in the city have been bitten by a rabid cur is known. Some of these animals are living still with the virus of hydrophobia in their system.

The people are in earnest about this matter. There is but one sentiment on the street, and that is to destroy the dogs.

THE PEOPLE. [If the officers specially charged with this duty neglect it, let every citizen become a self-constituted officer for this particular work, and let the work be thoroughly done.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION TO ROCKFORD.—The excursion to Rockford on the 9th was especially interesting to the children...

The party felt especially obliged to the good people of Rockford for the very polite and hospitable attentions received from them.

The most delicate and responsible part of the programme, on such occasions, devolves on the managing agency of the transportation department...

THE ATTRACTIVE OF ROCKFORD WITH THE capacity and good management of the Galena road, ought to make it one of the most popular to excursionists.

ONE OF THE EXCURSIONISTS. Notice.—The Fire Zouaves will meet for drill at Wheeler's new woolen factory on Wednesday evening next at 7 1/2 o'clock.

CHAPELAIN.—The chaplain of the 6th regiment has been tendered to Rev. Mr. Staples, of Milwaukee, and he announces to his church that he should probably accept it.

The Rev. Wm. L. Mather, of Geneva, has been appointed to the 3d regiment.

THE CURRENCY.—The Madison Patriot of Monday says: "We are informed by the loan commissioners, that in a day or two the list of current banks, as well as the ten latest thrown out, will be brought to pass."

ROCKFORD AND KENOSHA RAILROAD.—The first through train went over the road on the 14th. Connections of trains for Rockford and Kenosha are made at Harvard.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—This board adjourned yesterday afternoon. The only change made by the board from the report of the committee was to reduce the valuation of the town of Janesville \$1 per acre.

The comet according to Prof. Bond, of the Harvard Observatory, is not the comet of Charles V., or any others hitherto observed; its appearance being wholly unexpected, has found the astronomers napping.

A SLOW COACH.—The Madison Patriot says the board of equalization of Dane county is expected to be in session throughout the week. The board of Rock county completed its work in a day and a half.

PAYING THE REGIMENTS.—The third regiment has been paid, requiring \$25,000—a large proportion of which was "shelled over" in specie. Paymaster General Mills makes his next visit to the fourth regiment.

CAVOUR'S WILL.—By his will Cavour, who was never married, has left the bulk of his property to Einaro Cavour, his brother's son, and there is a bequest of 60,000 livres to his native city of Turin, for an infant school.

Destructive Tornado in Northern Illinois.

From the Chicago Journal.

FREEPORT, July 9. A tornado passed over this city yesterday about noon. Its course was from north east to south-west. The wind blew a gale for over half an hour, and the rain poured in torrents. The lightning struck in several places. An immense amount of damage was done, but no lives were lost or persons hurt.

The Episcopal church was blown down, and is a perfect wreck. The Methodist church is partly unroofed. The Brewster House is partly unroofed, also Burbick & Hamill's building, a block above. The Racine railroad round-house is in ruins, and the freight house injured. The Galena freight house is partially unroofed, and their large bridge over the Peconia Central completely carried off. The Illinois Central railroad bridge over Yellow Creek is also gone. A large number of barns and private houses are unroofed or blown down entirely. A good deal of damage was done in Hyatt and Silver Creek townships, but no lives lost so far as heard from.

The Rockford News of yesterday gives the following particulars of this tornado at that place:

As the forenoon advanced, cloud after cloud arose, and by noon the entire sky was obscured by these ominous precursors of the approaching hurricane. At a few minutes past 12 o'clock the storm burst forth in all its fury; the rain poured down in torrents accompanied with severe thunder and lightning, and the most terrific gale of wind ever before experienced in this city. Houses and barns were either unroofed or totally demolished. Trees were uprooted, and broken off; fences leveled to the ground, chimneys blown down, and in short, everything with which it came in contact was more or less injured. After the storm had subsided, the streets throughout the city presented a scene of ruin and devastation never before witnessed. In the business parts, they were strewn with the fragments of signs, awnings, window shutters and portions of the frame and brick work of houses, that had been torn from the main buildings. A large quantity of the slates were torn from the spire of the 2d Congregational church, and carried to a distance of several blocks; the spire itself was moved about two feet from its proper position on the masonry, knocking down a considerable portion of the latter on the south and east sides. The high library pole belonging to Messrs. Talbot, Emerson & Co., was blown down and fell across the roof of a factory, belonging to the same company, breaking it through, and occasioning some damage. Mr. Bartlett's large building was partly unroofed, and another building in course of erection, near by, was leveled to the ground. The new grange belonging to Mrs. Manny, just erected at a cost of over a thousand dollars, was almost entirely demolished, and many of the fine shade trees on her premises were destroyed. A building at the Geneva depot, used as a storehouse for the Manny property, was blown down, and also several of the reaper sheds on Main street. Many other buildings on the west side were unroofed and otherwise injured, but our space forbids us mentioning them to-day.

On the east side, the damage done was still greater. The entire rear wall of Cook's Block was blown out. The houses of C. C. Briggs, and Seely Perry were badly injured, but to what extent we are unable to say. Rodd's Flouring Mill was relieved of its roof, and a portion of the roof of the Troxell Mills was carried away. The cupola windows of the Young Ladies' Seminary were blown in, and the upper part of the building was completely drenched in water. The second story of the front of a brick house on South Main street, was blown out into the street, and the building was unroofed, as was also the houses of Thos. Fyng and Mr. Avery.

But one of the most remarkable freaks of the storm was, that a large two inch plank, lying some distance from the Episcopal church, was taken up, and by force of the wind was driven through the side of the church, leaving only a short piece of the plank protruded on the outside.

The roofs of several cars, at the Kenosha depot, were blown off and several cars at the Galena depot were blown from the track.

Reports that have reached us from the country for a distance of from five to ten miles, north, south, east and west, say that the damage done to crops is very great. Fences as a general thing are all levelled, houses and barns are demolished, large trees are torn up by their roots; and the terrible effects of the storm are everywhere visible. A house (two miles) this side of the County Farm, was carried away, and one of the inmates, a man, very badly injured. Another house, near New Milford, was also blown down, but no lives were lost. Reports from the Peconia bottom say that a great many cattle have been killed in that region by the storm.

All along the line of the Galena and Chicago railroad more or less damage was done. The gale swept from southwest to northwest, and spent its greatest force for a half hour about noon. Torrents of rain fell and the lightning constituted no small portion of the display. At Dunleith the steamboat freight house was partly unroofed, and the upper works of the wharf boat was destroyed. At Galena and Belvidere no great damage was done.

The damage to farm property is very great. The effects of the storm can be seen in trees twisted off, corn and wheat prostrated, and even potatoes are flat down as though passed over by a heavy roller. The damage is thus widely and generally felt, and can hardly be estimated in figures. No lives are lost, as far as known.

It is proposed to issue hundred dollar treasury notes, which shall bear an interest of two cents per day. In this way the interest can be easily calculated while in circulation.

PATRIOTISM OF A CONTRABAND.—Lieut. Spiedel, of the Connecticut rifle, went out this morning with a squad of men on scout duty. He halted his men in front and went in a short distance of a farm house, when a negro woman called out, "Massa, house full of sojers; don't go dar." The lieutenant retraced his steps for the purpose of calling up his men, but before the house could be surrounded, the rebels, about twenty in number, took the alarm and fled from the rear of the building.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.

SHIRTS FILLED WITH RICE.—The conical shell fired by the rebels at Great Bethel, and which was forwarded to Wm. E. Hoggan of this city, was opened at the U. S. Arsenal yesterday, with a view of "dressing the load." Instead of being filled with the instruments of death—bullets, slugs, sulphur, and gunpowder—it contained several pounds of rice! Perhaps the rebels thought the filling of these shells, and they make them harmless as possible. The rebel shells filled with rice by the negroes, and ours with sand by traitors! Well, as Punch says, "this is a very civil war!"—Troy Times, 2d.

ATROCITIES IN ARIZONA.—The following list, which comprises only a part of the casualties that have occurred in Arizona during the past six months, exhibits the horrible pass to which affairs in that country have arrived:

W. C. Wadsworth, teamster, Sonora Valley, teams taken and wagons destroyed. Two men killed and several prisoners captured by the Apaches.

At Apache Pass, seven men tied to wagon wheels and burned to death; a number of prisoners taken from the mail station and afterwards tortured to death by the Indians.

The mail coach containing J. J. Giddings, contractor, and six others, was attacked by the Indians, the coach destroyed and the passengers killed. Two of them were found suspended by their feet, their hands staked to the ground, and their heads were roasted by a slow fire.

H. C. Grosvenor, of Cincinnati, superintendent of the Santa Rita Mining Company, near Tubac, and two laborers, were killed by the Indians.

HON. JAMES E. VINTON.—This gentleman, generally known as the Mohawk Dutchman, who figured whilom as a temperance lecturer in our state, and once represented one of the districts of Green county in the legislature, and who has been sojourning a little, and office-seeking a good deal, at Washington since the 4th of March, has at length got a fat berth—Consul to Halifax, with a \$2,000 salary, and we believe some clever pickings.—Madison Patriot.

This is a tremendous appointment. Mr. Vinton should have gone to the Court of St. James. He is a great man. His gift of the "gab" would be of eminent service to the world. Joking aside, we think this appointment and some others that have recently been made, superlatively ridiculous.—La Crosse Republican.

SHAVE.—The Madison Patriot says:—"Lieut. Wilkey, of the Dane Co. Guards, is in this city, enjoying a short furlough from Camp Hamilton. He tells us that just before the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service, some of the recruits backed out. They were ignominiously punished by having their heads shaved and being drummed out of camp to the tune of the Hogue's March. They presented a sorry sight, and nobody pitied them. Death is preferable to such an ignominious punishment, and their treatment should serve as a warning against recruits breaking an obligation that they have voluntarily assumed, without good and sufficient reason."

WHAT HE SAW.—The army correspondent of the Boston Journal, having passed into Virginia, paid a visit to Camp Corcoran, and thus describes what he saw:—"I walked out on the plateau and up the ravine, to see how it would seem to be one of the rebel army of fifty thousand men, marching up into the jaws of death. From front and flank, from ravine and plain, whichever way I looked, I could see the huge and glittering columbiads and howitzers. Orators silent now, but O how eloquent those iron lips in behalf of freedom of constitutional liberty and law—speaking in thunder tones to a rebel host, advancing over the plains or along the valleys! As the rebels, I felt, not come within the range of the arguments, neither will Jeff. Davis, though accompanied with three ten thousand men."

NO SUPPLIES FOR THE REBELS.—Secretary Chase is continually applying for permission for coal oil, drugs, bacon and commodities of one sort or another, to pass into the insurrectionary states. A uniform course is pursued in reference to all such applications. The secretary, in a letter to the citizens of Paducah, Kentucky, stated the unwavering policy of the department toward those states. "Let commerce follow the flag," was his terse reply to citizens of that town, who complained of restrictions upon their trade.

ONE GOOD THING IN NAZARETH.—The rebels of Richmond set us a good example in one thing. Any contractor or furnisher found guilty of cheating a soldier is hung. This is an abrupt mode of settling his earthly affairs, but if ever lynch law is allowable, it is in the case of sharpshooters and sharks who prey upon soldiers who are fighting at \$1 per month.—Detroit Advertiser.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 10, 1861. Receipts of wheat were a little better today, but prices, under a strong competition between millers and shippers and more favorable advices from the lake shore and eastern market, were 3/4c better. Sales of about 60 bushels at 62 1/2c for milling and 50c for shipping, closing with market firm. Receipts of coarse grain were light and market firm at quotations below.

WHEAT—good to choice, milling spring 62 1/2c, currency; fair to good dry shipping 62c; rejected 56c. The above figures are for currency, a deduction of 5 and 6 per bushel to be made in gold.

CORN—in good demand at 14 1/2c, and 13 1/2c for 7 1/2 lbs., ear.

OATS—good local and some shipping demand at 12 1/2c.

RYE—quiet at 20 1/2c per 60 lbs.

BADLEY—full call at 15 1/2c per 60 lbs., common to good quality.

WHEAT—dull at 14 1/2c per 60 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10 1/2c, per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10 1/2c, fair to choice, 10c.

EGGS—plenty and dull at 8c per dozen.

WOOL—ranges at 12 1/2c for common to choice fair clean clips.

McKey & Bro's July Circular.

GREAT ARRIVAL

OF

MERCHANDIZE

AT

McKEY & BRO'S.

THIS is the third arrival of goods received this Spring and Summer by our house. The business we have done since the 1st day of March

HAS DOUBLED

that of former years, for the same period; all owing to the fact that we purchase our goods for net cash. This stock now coming to hand was purchased at the

Greatest Sacrifice,

less than half the cost of importation, by E. McKey, who has been out for the past two months. We have also a resident buyer in New York city, exclusively for the purpose of picking up the

GREATEST BARGAINS

in merchandise.

An immense rush to our house recently, is sufficient evidence in itself that we labor for the

Benefit of the People.

We still continue to deal out to the community those great and incalculable largesses, for instance, we have in stock and shall continue to sell as usual, notwithstanding the great advance on Cotton Goods,

50,000 Yards of the Best Prints

In the United States, consisting of

MERIMAC, COCHES, PHILIP ALLEN'S, STRAIGHTS

and every other good brand in the market, at 10 cents per yard, worth 12 cents to-day in New York, Chicago or Milwaukee. Also,

20,000 Yds Full Madder Prints

at 8 cents, or 12 1/2 cents for one dollar.

Received this day 50 Bales of

Sheetings, Ticks, Shirtings, Denims, &c., &c.

Anticipating an advance in Cotton Goods, we were induced to invest very largely in the article, enabling us to sell at our usual prices.

300 PIECES BEREGES

of all colors for dresses, to which we call attention. We will sell 12 yards of Berge for 75 cents; just the article for the season; only think, 1/4 cent per yard for Berge.

175 Pieces Finest Berge DeLaine

in the market, at 20 cents per yard—all new styles—put up for this month expressly. The usual quantity of 12 yards goods on hand. Please read the annexed attentively. We have this day received 4 cases of French and English

Mulls and Organdies,

cost of importation 50 cents, introduced for the southern trade exclusively, and now offered by our house at 25 cents per yard. The patterns are original, and the first time ever offered in this city. About

10,000 Yards of Lawns

on hand. We offer 10 yards of each colored Lawn for \$1.

OUR STOCK OF

Dress Silks

is much larger than we have ever had at this season of the year. We offer this day a splendid heavy silk at

FIFTY CENTS, WORTH ONE DOLLAR.

We are now opening a large lot of

FRENCH PRINTS

full yard wide, at 2 shillings per yard, never sold by us less than 3 shillings.

We have now open and ready for inspection between 2000 and 5000

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,

consisting of Burnas, Shawllets, Araks and other styles at a great reduction from former prices.

Our stock of

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS

is now complete, consisting of the following: Robes De Chambre, Brumettes, Paris Poplins, Laines, Mousselines, Mottled Mollans, Milano, Tulle De Naples, Sicils and Lucina Seraphines, French Organdies, Lawns, Figured Brillants, French Colons, English and French

Burgets and many other styles not mentioned.

All of the above have been purchased within the past week.

In Carpets, Oil Cloths and House Furnishing GOODS

we have a full and complete assortment.

It is now conceded that McKey & Bro's Clothing House is the place to get

Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

Our retail stock this day is larger than many Jobbing Houses in New York city.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes

on hand as usual, cheap.

Our Wholesale Trade has been large, much beyond our expectations, so much so, that we intend adding a large space for that department alone, to meet the wants of the coming

Fall Trade.

We purchase for cash and can afford to undersell Western House who buy on credit and sell on the same terms, our business being done exclusively for cash.

In conclusion we would say that we never had a more

Complete or Well Selected Stock of Goods

since our commencement in business in this city, and were never more desirous of

REDUCING IT,

thereby offering to the public the

GREATEST BARGAINS

In the annals of merchandise.

McKey & Bro.,

Wholesale and Retail

Dry Goods, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail

CLOTHING AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

P. R.—Until further notice we have concluded to take at par, for merchandise, the entire long list of books taken at Milwaukee.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

NEW DEAL

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

I HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specifics

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

GLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which I will sell at prices to correspond with the value of the goods and the price of the country are now compelled to submit.

I will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality.

Deliver the Free of Charge

to customers on hand, or to the railroad depots for such as wish them sent by rail. My

TEAS:

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which I deal, have been

independently sold to the public at one price. To such as

are desirous of buying, I refer all new customers for information as to the quality of my goods, their prices, and my way of doing business.

PAID FOR BY THE PEOPLE.

COLOGNES!

TRY OUR

Rose Geranium Cologne,

the cheap and best

PERFUM

in market. We also make a superb

German and Prairie Flower

COLOGNE,

and sell them

50 Per Cent Lower

than the Tolerant Preparation from abroad, sold by other

dealers. PALMER'S DRUG & TEA STORE.

West Milwaukee street, Janesville.

HOUSE LOTS

AT

Reduced Prices.

I OFFER my remaining House Lots in Palmer and

Studebaker's addition, east of the Depot and Rail-

road track, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

I have also some eligible lots in my addition, west of the Depot, which I will sell at prices within the reach of all who desire to acquire.

A Cheap and Permanent Home

in the city. Persons desiring

LARGER TRACTS,

can be accommodated in the same neighborhood, with parcels suited to their wants, at low figures.

Also, Business Lots on West Milwaukee street for sale or lease.

TERMS EASY, AND TITLE PERFECT.

A. PALMER.

Drug and Tea Store, West Milwaukee street.

January 17th, 1861.

THE OLD RELIABLE

AND

POPULAR INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE WEST!

In the equitable adjustment, and prompt Cash response to losses, the

PHENIX

stands pre-eminently at the head of its profession; while its

reputation, as a reliable and prompt insurer, is well known to all local agencies, is not excelled by any similar corporation in the world.

The following abstract of the last annual exhibit of the financial condition of the Phoenix, is re-stated to the attention of the public, and is

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INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1880.

Cash on hand and in bank, \$30,888.11
Cash in hands of Agents, \$2,600.00
In course of transmission, \$2,600.00
Cash loaned on call, \$30,000.00

Assets:
Bills receivable for loans, \$131,029.59
Real estate, \$10,000.00
240 shares back stock in Hartford, \$260,350.00
240 " " New York, \$200,225.00
240 " " Boston, \$107,565.00
240 " " St. Louis, \$40,800.00
240 " " railroad and
Hartford City Bonds, \$16,760.00
State stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio,
Michigan, Missouri,) 56,625.00
20 shares State Bank Wisconsin, \$2,340.00

Total Assets, \$835,764.63
Total Liabilities, \$64,872.72

Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling, Merchandise, and other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the case and security of policy-borrowers will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in the state, and with most property has been demonstrated "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity to the insured, it refers to a solid million of assets well invested, and if anything were needed to counteract the loss, it would be able to pay the loss in full, without delay.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of delicate habits, they are valuable as a Zantho, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The Cephalic Pills are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer to the children.

Beware of Counterfeits!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.
Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicine. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Price, 25 cents.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
145 Cedar Street, New York.

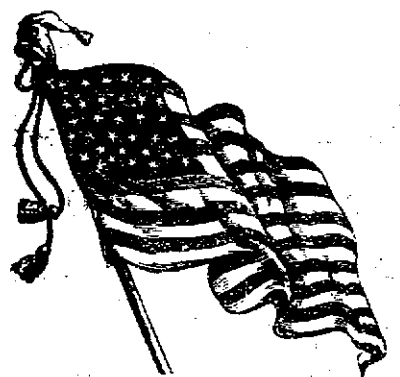
Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE
ETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000.
Absolute and Unimpaired.
Net Surplus of \$942,181.72
and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000
of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA
during the past five years:

In Ohio,	\$43,520.82	In Michigan,	\$18,430.81
Wisconsin,	\$10,000.00	Illinois,	\$14,500.00
Kentucky,	\$20,500.00	Indiana,	\$15,500.00
Tennessee,	\$8,450.00	Missouri,	\$7,450.00
Alabama,	\$10,000.00	Georgia,	\$10,000.00
Florida,	\$10,000.00	Arkansas,	\$10,000.00
Mississippi,	\$10,000.00	Louisiana,	\$10,000.00
South Carolina,	\$10,000.00	North Carolina,	\$10,000.00
Virginia,	\$10,000.00	West Virginia,	\$10,000.00
Delaware,	\$10,000.00	Maryland,	\$10,000.00
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Wyoming,	\$10,000.00	Nebraska,	\$10,000.00
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Colorado,	\$10,000.00	Utah,	\$10,000.00
Nevada,	\$10,000.00	Arizona,	\$10,000.00
New Mexico,	\$10,000.00	California,	\$10,000.00
Oregon,	\$10,000.00	Washington,	\$10,000.00
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Kansas,	\$10,000.00	Oklahoma,	\$10,000



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Battle near Carthage.

The intelligence from south-west Missouri is exciting. The telegraphic account is in some respects improbable, and we shall await with interest further intelligence. There has, no doubt, been a battle in the neighborhood of Carthage or Neosho. On Saturday, we had news that Col. Seigel had arrived at the latter place, which is about ten miles from Carthage. At that time it was reported that Gov. Jackson and Gen. Rains had formed a junction, and that their forces amounted to 8,000. Rains' force is the same that evacuated Lexington, with reinforcements picked up along the way. It is probable that to this has been added Ben. McCulloch's army from Arkansas and the Indian territory. Making in the whole a force of ten or twelve thousand men.

It appears that Col. Seigel had not been reinforced by any of the several corps advanced to form a junction with him, but boldly and bravely joined issue with the rebels, though they had ten to his cue. The corps nearest him, at last accounts was that of Major Sturgis, with United States regulars, Union Home Guards and Kansas Volunteers, numbering three thousand, who were at Austin, Bates county, about forty miles distant. Col. Gratz Brown was at Springfield on the 30th of June, with a regiment, pressing forward to reinforce Seigel. He then had to march about sixty miles to effect his object. Gen. Lyon left Booneville last Wednesday with between two and three thousand men. Should these forces form a junction very soon, as most of them probably will, there is not much doubt that Jackson will be defeated.

The Pirates of the Savannah.

It is said that the pirates of the Savannah will not be hung, but if found guilty, the sentence of death will be commuted by the President to imprisonment for life. The reasons given are—that traitors on land, arrested by our army, have been discharged, and it would be inconsistent to hang those caught on the water; another reason is that the rebels would instantly retaliate and hang all northern prisoners in their hands.

If we begin thus early in the war to treat privateers with leniency, we cannot complain if foreign nations do the same, and go even a little further than we do. We conceive that there is a difference between traitors on land and privateers on the ocean. The latter is the more heinous crime of the two. The attacking of an unarmed vessel on the lonely ocean, by a prowling privateer, argues a degree of treachery and callousness of heart which should close all sympathy against its perpetrators. It is a cowardly species of warfare; a sort of burglary on the sea. The interests of commerce as well as the protection of life and the prevention of crime, demand the severe punishment of these privateers. The officers, at least, should swing from the yard arm. Common and ignorant sailors are frequently inveigled into vessels without knowing the object of the cruise, and their officers, perhaps, to be treated with less rigor, where the evidence shows that they were not aware of the nature of the voyage undertaken.

The idea that we must not hang these privateers because traitors on land have not been punished with the lawful penalty against treason, is absurd. There has been too much favor shown to traitors who have been taken as spies or while committing overt acts of treason. So far no one has been punished, and the common practice is to cause them to take the oath of allegiance and let them go. In many cases they go on again violating their oaths, and committing acts of treason. If we proceed in this way the army will soon cease to take prisoners. Would it be policy to treat privateers in this manner? How long would foreign nations close their ports against them and their prizes, if we do not meet out to them the penalty of our own laws? There must be some consideration, of course, for our prisoners in their hands; but spies and pirates have always been considered outside the rules of warfare, and liable to a more condign punishment than common belligerents, and no nation objects to it; much less should traitors conspiring against their own country.

We can see no reason for exercising an undue clemency in regard to these privateers. They are pronounced by the law pirates, and all who have not been deceived into engaging in this business should suffer the penalty prescribed, and that is death.

MATTIAS POINT is nearly sixty miles below Washington City, on the Virginia side. It is a long peninsula, and the extreme point is high and somewhat steep. Vessels are obliged to make a near approach, owing to the channel. It is capitol situated for a battery, and it was an act of prudence on the part of Capt. Ward to seek possession of a point so important. The enemy have since occupied it, and they must be dislodged at great loss of life, before the river can be navigated with any degree of safety.

The Army and Fugitive Slaves.

Mr. Lovejoy presented a single resolution yesterday, unaccompanied by the other propositions of the day before, that "in the opinion of the house, it is no part of the duty of United States soldiers to capture or return fugitive slaves." This was adopted by a vote of 92 to 35. This is the true ground. In no sense can it be considered the duty of our army to become a police for the capture or return of slaves, and it may as well be understood at once. In the second states the rebels have abolished the fugitive slave law themselves by their act of war, and this is the position taken by Gen. Butler. "In the loyal slave states, if there are any, the law, by its own terms, is to be enforced by the civil authority. Hence the army has nothing to do with it. If slaves flee from rebels, they are free, and the return of any one of them to an enemy would be an act of treachery to the federal army, as it would directly furnish the traitors aid in carrying on the war.

From the Chicago Journal.
Interesting from Alabama.

TERRORISM—STARVATION—REACTION.

Mr. H. Savage, formerly of Delavan, Walworth county, Wisconsin, who has just returned from Mobile, Ala., whether he was as an agent for the sale of a single machine, and who has had six years of experience in the south, has just returned, and from him we gather the following budget of facts:

He says it is now utterly impossible for a man to come away from the south, northward, unless he can succeed in getting a permit from the governor of the state, which is no easy matter. After receiving a permit to go, he is met by a force of rebel army, by being secreted on board a boat whose captain felt interested in him. The passengers on the boat were examined at several places along the river, but he was "stowed away" so that they did not discover him.

At Mobile a war meeting was held recently, at which about 2,500 persons were present. Speeches in favor of the war were made by several blustering lawyers; among them were W. Spear, J. H. Taylor, E. Sprague, and R. Kelsey. A wealthy merchant, brother of J. H. Taylor who made a war speech on this occasion, had been shot dead behind his own counter on account of his Union sentiments, and nothing was done about it. At the meeting above referred to, three grey-headed men spoke against the secession movement. One of these old gentlemen said he was opposed to the movement from the first. He said the south can never conquer the north. "You are fighting your bread out of your own mouths," he said; "you are seeing hard times already, but it is only a foretaste of what is to come." He added: "A pack of hot-headed lawyers and politicians have well nigh ruined the country. More than half of the planters of my state are opposed to this war. The cotton states can't live three months unless they get provisions from the north. Already bands of poor men of several hundreds in each party are prowling about the country, taking everything they can lay their hands upon, to prevent themselves and families from starving, and there is no power to stop them. I have not got provisions enough to last my one hundred negroes one month, and tell me where am I to get more?" The other two old men spoke with equal earnestness and in a similar strain, and the audience looked crestfallen after the old men spoke. Had such a speech been made by a northern-born man, he would have been shot on the spot.

Mr. Savage says that only a few days before he left Mobile, he saw a company of from six to eight hundred men, many of whom he well knew, parading the streets with a banner on which was printed "Bread or Blood!" and they emptied the bakers' shops of the city, and none molested them. Afterward a meeting of citizens was held on the subject of providing for the suffering poor. The meeting quarreled nearly all night, and finally broke up in a row, without accomplishing anything.

He says on the last night he came up the river, he saw thirty Germans with their families from Texas, emigrating northward. The men having no "passes," were compelled to go on shore, furnished with guns, and impressed into the rebel army. Their families were mercilessly sent up the river to shift for themselves as best they could.

Mr. Savage says the general impression in Mobile is that they can never beat the north, but they say, "We must now make the best show we can, and scare the north into submission." Others, who are of French descent, of whom there are many, encourage themselves with the belief that France will come to their help.

Mr. Savage's account, the condition of affairs is rapidly becoming desperate in those states. The terrorism which has been inaugurated by the demagogues who got up the secession movement, has unsettled everything in the way of business. Neither life nor property is safe, and famine is beginning to stalk all over the land. It is evident that these things cannot last long. The reaction has already begun. The question will soon be generally asked, Shall we follow these leaders of ours into war, bankruptcy and starvation, or go back to the old Union, and live and prosper as formerly? There will be long to be a revolution against the revolutionists.

The Hippopotamus, which arrived at the London Zoological Gardens a year or so since, has, says the Boston Transcript, been purchased by an association of Americans, and will be exhibited in Boston this week.

The crop prospects in England and over-rywhere on the continent of Europe, are excellent, better in fact than for several years previously.

HEAVY SHOE CONTRACTS.—The Boston Traveler understands that the government will soon issue proposals for the manufacture of four hundred thousand pairs of sewed shoes, for the use of the army.

PILLOW SUPPERSED.—A lady just from Memphis, by railroad, says Gen. Pillow has been superseded in the command of the secession forces guarding the Mississippi, by Bishop now Gen. Polk. She says the people had no confidence in Pillow, and were gratified that he was superseded. The Tennesseans are erecting fortifications at Fulton, above Randolph, designed to command the river, and also to prevent an advance by land from the north.

THE THIRD REGIMENT UNIFORMED.—The 3d regiment were marched down town by companies, on Saturday last, and received their uniforms. They differ somewhat from those in the 1st regiment. Instead of a coat they have a roundabout. The pants are all one color and the roundabout and the former being a light blue and the latter dark grey. The material from which they are manufactured is good, and an improvement on the 1st regiment.—Fond du Lac Commonwealth.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

RE WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

Shortly after securing the steamer Chester, the Geo. Weenans and Mary Washington, which had just started out, were required to return by the government officers. This measure was precautionary, in apprehension of an attempt to seize them.

WASHINGTON, July 9.
The Star has an extra about Col. Taylor, who came here under a flag of truce, and says his business was disposed of, the President not deeming his communication such as to require his communicating with Jeff Davis.

Col. Taylor was marched back to Gen. McDowell's headquarters, and then returned to Beauregard without accomplishing what was evidently his object—communicating with traitors in our midst, who had doubtless prepared information concerning contemplated movements.

The company of Garibaldians who mutilated were surrounded this morning and imprisoned. The ring-leaders will be made an example of.

The dispatch of news of army movements by the telegraph has been forbidden by Gen. Scott.

The undue mortality in one or two of the New York regiments is attributed to the excess in the consumption of lager beer.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lovejoy introduced a resolution, that in the judgment of this house it is no part of the duty of United States soldiers to capture or return fugitive slaves. After considerable discussion and amendments offered, the resolution passed—92 to 35.

The committee on commerce reported a bill to further provide for collections on imports and for other purposes. It is designed to close ports of entry in the second states, and to make ports of delivery and ports of entry in certain cases, and collect duties on ship-board and seize and confiscate all vessels belonging to the rebels. The bill was ordered to be printed, and sent back to the committee.

CATRO, July 9.
The picket guard at Bird's Point was fired on last night by twenty or thirty rebels. Two or three shots were exchanged. No one hurt.

Capt. Noleman's company of dragoons were sent to-day into Missouri scouting.

FARTHER POINT, July 9.
The North Britain from Liverpool, 27th, passed to-day. She brings \$250,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, July 9.
The prize brig Tontoon has arrived from Congo river, Africa, where she was seized by the sloop-of-war Constellation, on suspicion that she was about to take on a cargo of slave, having all the necessary outfit therefor.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, July 9.

All really important military information by telegraph is again interdicted, and the rule is rigidly enforced by a censorship at the telegraph office.

The great interest in congress, to-day, centered in the eulogies delivered in both houses on the late Senator Douglas. Mr. Trumbull's speech was exceedingly solemn, earnest and impressive. Mr. Browning's was in good taste and effective. All the senators immediately put on heavy mourning badges.

In the house the eulogies by Richardson and McClelland were carefully prepared. Mr. Cox of Ohio was eloquent. Mr. Crittenden was scarcely audible, though earnest in his praise. Mr. Arnold, of the Chicago district, made his maiden speech, and his effort was most felicitous, closing with the declaration that Mr. Douglas, could he return to earth, would stand to-day "his voice among the loudest demanding action, action, prompt, decisive action."

Mr. Lovejoy's resolution declaring it not the duty of our soldiers to return fugitive slaves, was carried by 37 majority, showing that the defeat of his propositions, yesterday, did not mean this one. The republicans, nearly to a man, are in favor of the freedom of those slaves who make a successful escape from the rebel states. Mr. Kellogg of Illinois, with six other well-known republicans, voted against the resolution.

No debate was had to-day, and the impression is that the house will abolish the hour rule, adopting a five or ten minutes' rule.

Those army supply contracts that have been given out undervalued, will be closely investigated; also the traitors still employed in the departments will be overhauled. Committees are already at work perfecting plans.

BECCHANNON, July 9.
A courier from Weston states that Col. Tyler, of the 7th Ohio regiment, succeeded in breaking one company of the rebel army (Hornell's) last night, with provisions for nine companies of the 17th and 18th Ohio, and was only awaiting the arrival of the 10th Ohio to move out and attack Wise's command.

Gen. McClelland left Middle Fork bridge, where he encamped last night, early this morning, with the evident design of reaching a point twenty miles from here, where the rebels are represented to be in large force and strongly entrenched.

WHEELING, July 9.
This afternoon John S. Carlisle of Harrison county, was unanimously elected U. S. senator for the long term, in the place of R. M. T. Hunter; and Walter A. F. Welley of Monongalia county, in the place of M. M. Mason, short term. In addition of June 1st, elections for various state offices took place to-day. The government is now under full headway, and its recognition is gradually extending over all western Virginia.

OMAHA, July 8.
Com. Charles P. Chouteau, of St. Louis, and Capt. Wm. H. Humphreys, of the late steamer Chippewa, with all their crew and passengers, arrived here on Saturday, having traveled 1600 miles in a Mackinac boat. The steamer Chippewa, adapted to the navigation of the upper waters, left St. Louis, May 1st, in company with the Spread Eagle, for the annual expedition of the American Fur Company to its station near the Rocky Mountains, carrying also government freight and supplies. At Fort Union, 2300 miles from St. Louis, the Spread Eagle transferred the balance of her freight and passengers to the Chippewa and started back, leaving the latter to complete the trip. The Spread Eagle arrived at St. Louis, July 1st. The cargo of the Chippewa was increased to 170 tons, and on the 23d of June, when about 150 miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, it was discovered that the boat was on fire. The pumps were all set at work, and the boat ran ashore, and the passengers and crew were hurried off without having time to save anything, lest the fire should reach the magazine, which contained 237 kegs of powder. The steamer floated down the river two miles, when the explosion took place, destroying the boat and cargo.

There are three hundred and thirty-four beet-root sugar manufactories in full activity in France. The amount manufactured the last year was 97,900,000 kilos.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.

We are indebted to the Kansas Journal for a copy of the Fort Scott Democrat, of the 7th. It contains an account of a battle between the Missouri state troops under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Rains, numbering by their accounts from 10,000 to 13,000, and the United States forces under Col. Seigel, numbering 1,500 in all.

Informant says, on Wednesday the 3d inst., the state troops left Ruffs Point and moved south to Murray's, six miles. On Friday a. m., at 8 o'clock, they broke up camp and marched south in the direction of Carthage, the county seat of Jasper Co. At Dry Fork, 7 miles north of Carthage, they were met by Col. Seigel with 1500 men, who immediately gave them battle.

The first onset resulted in the state troops being driven back some distance, and the officers ordered a retreat. The centre gave way, but the order not being heard on the flank, the advancing U. S. troops were in danger of being surrounded and themselves fell back. They retreated slowly, keeping up the fight, the artillery making fearful havoc among the enemy's ranks. At the crossing of Dry Fork their lines were very near being broken, when by the timely arrival of 200 Union men from Shoal Creek, they crossed with but a loss of 5 killed and 2 mortally wounded.

The battle continued—the United States troops alternately fighting and retreating until dark, when they reached Carthage, having crossed Buck Branch and Spring River on the way. The fighting was all done with artillery. Col. Seigel retreating as soon as they got them in position and playing on their ranks advantage. It is believed Col. Seigel's object was to draw the state troops on to Carthage, when with 400 reserve left at that place and expecting reinforcements from Nesho and Sarcoxie, he would be enabled to turn and drive them back or route them. The loss on Jackson's side was very great; informant says he counted between 70 and 80 wounded on the field and in houses by the wayside. At Dry Fork a large amount of beef was thrown out of wagons, it is supposed to make room for the dead. Another informant, a resident of Carthage, states that he passed over the battle field yesterday morning and says he saw wagons and backs passing in every direction gathering up the dead for interment. The loss on the part of the state troops cannot be less than 300 to 500. The ground in many places was strewn with dead horses and the stench was sickening. The whole country was laid desolate, fences torn down, crops trampled into the ground and houses plundered. He met parties of women who stated that every regiment had been taken from them by the state troops, except what they had on their backs.

The retreat was conducted in a style worthy of veteran troops, with as much coolness as if on the parade ground instead of the battle field. It was only the overwhelming odds on the side of the secessionists that enabled them to carry the day. The victory was with Seigel. It was reported that a night attack had been made on Seigel and four hundred of his troops killed and six hundred taken prisoners and three pieces of artillery captured, but our informant says he overheard a messenger from the secession camp say that they had killed but one man after entering Carthage and had taken no guns.

Jackson announces his intention of fortifying at Carthage until Price and McCulloch can arrive from Arkansas with reinforcements, when he will turn and act on the offensive and enforce the laws of the state.

Seigel retreated in the direction of Sarcoxie, where he expected reinforcements. Nothing can be heard from Maj. Sturgis or Gen. Lyon.

LATER.
July 7th, 8 P. M.

A citizen of this place has just arrived, having left Sherman, Jasper county, at daylight this morning; he states after leaving Carthage Col. Seigel encamped two miles southeast of that town, where he encamped in the night, and his command is badly cut up. His loss is variously estimated at from 300 to 1000, and that of the secessionists from 1000 to 2000 killed and wounded. Col. Brown with 300 troops from Springfield is said to have joined him. Major Sturgis is north of the Osage, and Lyon at last accounts was at Weston on his way south. On Friday, the day of the battle, Ben. McCulloch and Gen. Price arrived at Neosho, 20 miles south of Carthage, with 10,000 men. A guard of 200 left by Seigel was surrounded and taken prisoners. One report says all were murdered; another that but a small portion of them were killed. McCulloch sent forward 2000 men to assist Jackson. He expects 5000 men, additional troops, from Arkansas.

NEW YORK, July 10.
Owing to General Scott's interdiction of news, the morning papers are almost barren of special despatches. All not conflicting with important movements will be furnished by authority to agents of the associated press. Thus journals will be better informed, and the insidious rumors which hitherto harassed the public mind will be kept.

Secretary Cameron, in reply to a letter of committee of young men's christian association, requesting that no chaplain's commission be issued to any one unless he could give satisfactory credentials of his official character.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, July 10.
Flour market a little more steady, sales 12,000 bushels extra, 4,500, 75 shipping brands extra r. h. Ohio. Wheat receipts 109,694 bushels, market shade firmer with fair export demand; sales 80,000 bushels at 85c92 for Mil. club, 93c96 amber Iowa.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.
Flour quiet, sales 1500 bushels good country extra at 3,90. Wheat quiet and moderately active; sales 12,000 bu, at 72 for No. 2 in store, and 80c81 for No. 1, do, payable in currency. No sales for specie though gold very plenty.

LAST WORDS OF LIEUT. GREBLE.—Lieut. Greble, who was killed in the Great Bethel fight, wrote on the Sunday before: "I hope that I may be given courage and good judgment enough to do well my duty in any circumstances in which I may be placed. As far as I can see, there is no much danger to be incurred in this campaign. At present, both sides seem better inclined to talking than fighting. If talking could settle it, by giving the supremacy forever to the general government, I think it would be better than civil war; but that talking can settle it, I do not believe."

Just before starting for the battle in which he was killed, he wrote on a piece of paper, in pencil, for his wife: "May God bless you and me, and grant that we may long live happily together. God give me strength, wisdom and courage. If I die, let me die as a brave and honorable man; let no stain of dishonor hang over me or you."

NEW YORK ROGUES GALLERY.—The portraits of Thompson, Cobb and Toucey have just been added to the Rogues Gallery, at the police headquarters, N. Y. That's right; all the traitors will be "hung up" before long.

From the Chicago Journal.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, June 22, 1861.

This great metropolis has just been visited by the most extensive and destructive conflagration that it has witnessed for over a century. The locality of the disaster was the Surrey side of the London bridge. Whole blocks of large and well-filled warehouses and other buildings in that commercial part of the city, fell a prey to the devastating element. Immense quantities of cotton and other produce and merchandise were consumed, and the loss of property amounts to millions of pounds sterling. It was a grand and awful scene, to behold a whole district, comprising the level, a prodigious mass of smouldering ruins. This calamity falls heavily upon commercial classes in London, and its effect will be generally felt.

The all-absorbing question here and throughout the United Kingdom continues to be the American civil war. There is no mistaking the change of sentiment in favor of the legitimate government of the United States. Indeed the masses of the English people have resolutely sympathized with the cause of the north from the beginning. From various causes there has been a lack of this sympathy in certain circles; but the resolute and determined course of the administration at Washington, and the open recent letters of the special correspondent of the Times, to the condition of affairs and the real nature of the quarrel, so greatly misinterpreted at the beginning, have had the effect of consolidating public sentiment, and there is now but little doubt in any quarter that the rebellion ought to be and will be speedily crushed.

Protests against not sympathizing with the north are plentiful and emphatic. Singular as it may seem, however, the abolitionists of Exeter Hall—Shalfbury, for instance—who have so often and so self-promotedly expressed their horror at the wickedness of American slavery and denounced the slave holders in no measured terms, at this moment among the strongest supporters of the south! While we have been taught to respect these people for their apparently honest expressions of abhorrence to a wicked institution, we can but feel disgust at their hypocrisy. The secret of their present extraordinary course, it is presumed, lies either in their desire to see the American republic destroyed, or in the interest some of them are supposed to have in the cotton trade. However, Exeter Hall does not rule England, nor does it influence any considerable portion of the English people; and its influence in America amounts to nothing.

The confederate commissioners, after lingering for some time in England, vainly endeavoring to raise sympathy and money, have gone to Paris for the same purpose; but their efforts there will be equally fruitless. It is settled, I think, beyond a doubt, that the confederate government will be recognized neither by England nor France, unless first recognized by the government at Washington.

AN OCONTO MAN CLEANS OUT A SECESSIONIST.—Our good sheriff, Mr. George P. Farnsworth, of this village, was in Chicago lately, and indulged in the luxury of "cleaning out" a secessionist in that city. The Green Bay Advocate gives the facts of the case: Listening to his outburst of southern feeling as long as possible, Mr. Farnsworth confronted the gentleman with the remark, that he did not know what the people of Chicago allowed in their public streets or resorts, or how far such sentiments could be promulgated, but as for him he was from Wisconsin, and in his state they did not suffer such language to be uttered, and suiting the action to the words, drew back and planted a good ten-pounder into the breadbasket of the traitor, and sent him sprawling across the room. The gentleman not being inclined to rise in time, Wisconsin quietly lifted him upon his feet again, and gave him another broad-sider, sending him to the wall in anything but a graceful attitude. Mr. Secessionist being fairly vanquished, made suitable apologies, and after being told that he must either leave town forthwith or keep still, took the oath of allegiance, and became quite companionable.

But it seems that the oath was made with a malicious reserve, for on getting out upon the sidewalk, Mr. Secessionist turned upon his antagonist again, with violent threats of gunpowder and ball. Wisconsin not liking such a specimen of southern honor and chivalry, brought his ten-pounder to bear again, and sent the enemy flying across the street longitudinally; his hat going in one direction and his boots in another.

On being asked by a bystander to what regiment he belonged, Oconto answered that he was a regiment himself, and fighting secessionists on his own hook.—Oconto Pioneer.

INTIMATE ENEMIES.—A Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper writes: "The pickets of the federal and confederate soldiers, up on the Chain Bridge, have exchanged epithets. The federal pickets, dropping their muskets, took a drink of whiskey together, a day or two since. The confederate picket cried out from a distance asking the United States soldier if he had anything in the drinking line. The reply was satisfactory, and an arrangement was soon made whereby both parties left their arms and met half way, 'smiled,' and returned to their picket duty."

GOOD FOR PIERCE.—The board of supervisors of Pierce county has adopted a resolution to the effect that any citizen who volunteers \$100 per month, in addition to the \$12 from government and \$5 from the state, which makes up the pay of volunteers who have families to \$22 per month.—Pepin County (Wis.) Press.

The Kansas Conservative says:

"Lieut. Crittenden, son of Senator Crittenden, and believed by those who know him to be a secessionist, has been challenged by Lieut. L. H. Jones. The affair occurred on Monday night, and the result was the defeat of Crittenden at the sword and stripes. Jones sent the challenge, but Crittenden refused to fight. We have no sympathy for duelling, but confess we like the spirit of Lieut. Jones."

A PIOUS RESOLVE.—It was some time ago that Gen. McClelland, who is a religious and conscientious man, as well as an able general, telegraphed to the war department for leave for his soldiers to apply some boards and other refuse lumber lying about his camp (and belonging to the government) to the building of a church for the regiment to worship in. A militia general would have taken the lumber for this or any other public purpose, without leave asked. Not so the strictly-bred soldier, McClelland. But when the secretary was asked by the clerk in what terms, he should answer the despatch, he gave a Caledonian winky and said: "The Lord's will be done!"—Cor. Tribune.

THE REGULAR PINEY BOYS.—Capt. Joe F. Loy's company of regular piney boys, called the "Oconto River Drivers," passed through this city on Saturday, en route for a party of vigilance at the mouth of Camp Utley, to the place called the "Black Hawk Rifles" breaking up and disbanding. The company numbers 101, rank and file. Every man stands nearly six feet high, and a better looking lot of soldiers were never marched to the battle field.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

In the county of Alleghany, N. Y., and on the headwaters of the Alleghany river, lives an active, thrifty citizen, still in early manhood, who devotes his energies to the preparation and sale of lumber. He rafta many thousands of pine boards annually down the river, and has a lumber yard at Memphis—probably not his only one. Associating intimately and trading largely with southern citizens, he has been a thorough democrat, and last fall advocated Breckinridge for president, though, of course, voted the fusion ticket.

Hearing of trouble at Memphis, he started for that city some weeks since, to look after his property, but was met at Cincinnati by representatives that induced him to think even he might not be safe in the Tennesseean emporium. He telegraphed to a friend in Memphis for a solution of his doubt, and was rather surprised at receiving the gruff answer, "Damn you! come on!" He obeyed the discourteous invitation; reached Memphis, and soon found his raft surrounded by a mob of demons, yelling for his blood, though they only knew of him that he came from the north, and was supposed to be after pay for his property. Aided by a friend, he made his escape from a rear window, ran several miles across the country to the next station north on the railroad, there took the cars, and somehow reached Cincinnati, whence he telegraphed home that he would follow the message forthwith, and wished to meet his friends and neighbors the next evening. He did so meet them, and told them he was in for the war for the Union, and raised a company of sharpshooters on the spot, and is now at its head in Virginia. Whenever the north shall decide to entertain propositions looking to a compromise, we shall move that he be appointed one of the commissioners to arrange the terms of adjustment.

—N. Y. Tribune.

In a letter in the Sentinel, from a correspondent in the 2d regiment, we find the following, relative to changes in the officers of that regiment:

"We have had a few changes in our regiment since we left Madison. Col. S. Park Coon has been granted a three months leave of absence, but will probably be transferred to another regiment. Colonel Peck takes his place. Captain Richmond has also resigned, while other changes are talked of which have not yet taken place."

LARGE RAFT OF LOGS.—Robert Ross of Neilsville, Clark county, on Black River, leaves to-day with a raft of fine logs scaling 700,000 feet, contracted to Messrs. Kenter & Skinner, of Moline, Ill., at \$6.50 delivered here. They pay running expenses from here to Moline. This is the largest raft of logs that was ever run from Black River. The value of the raft is \$4,500. Mr. Ross is one of the enterprising lumbermen of Black River.—La Crosse Republican.

In counting up the resources of the south, an irrepressible sets down the number of horses, mules and asses. Jeff Davis owns a vast number of the last named species of animals; but they are worthless property; no sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Turnip Seed.

WHITE Russian, Yellow Swedish, Yellow Scotch, Blue Dutch, Flat Dutch, White Round, Purple Top, White Norfolk and other varieties of turnip seed of last year's growth and from the best growers, for sale at the Drug and Grocery Store, Western America Block, 174 Madison St. jy10awtf

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!
(LAMP Song of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. Fitzgibbon's Regiment March, Sally the Belle To the South of the River, My Heart is Like a Silent Lake, Dream on Myself, John, God and Liberty, and many other new and popular songs, received this day at the Music Store of D. D. WILSON, Janesville, July 9th, 1861. jy10awtf

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office: Law's block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money. jy10awtf

Wagon Grease,
The best article in market. A large invoice in store. Price 25 cents per box, at TALLMAN & COLLINS'. jy10awtf

BOOKS KEPT!
FOR merchants and business men generally, in a master like manner, by A. S. DANZ, Practical Bookkeeper and Stationer, 121 N. La Salle St. jy10awtf

Going Down!
Our store will be closed on the 11th, for 15 Minutes for the purpose of MARKING DOWN our WHITEWASH BRUSHES. Look Out for Big Bargains at TALLMAN & COLLINS'. jy10awtf

Five Cents Reward.
I HAVE from the service of the subscriber, in Johnston, on the 10th of June last, William H. Matthews, an indentured apprentice. All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor or

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
Waukegan, " "	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
Oakland and way.	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien.	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien.	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien.	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
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Madison & Prairie du Chien.	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien.	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.

The Dogs! The Dogs!

The authorities of the city have discharged their duty in warning the people that the ordinance for preventing dogs from running at large in the city will be rigidly enforced; but are the executive officers—the constables—discharging theirs? One of these officers has done so, but the others have not. Now if those whose special work this duty is, will not perform it, ought they not to resign? and if they will not resign, should not the people bear it in mind, and "off with their heads" when the next election comes around.

That dogs in the city have been bitten by a rabid cur is known. Some of these animals are living still with the virus of hydrophobia in their system. Others may and probably have been bitten, without the knowledge of their owners; and thus the next thing we know, some of our friends or children may be suffering and dying with this horrible disease. Is the existence of thousands of these worthless curs worth the life of a single human being? Must our wives and children fear to pass through our streets, because owners of dogs will not comply with the law, and constables for fear of losing their popularity, will not discharge their duty.

The people are in earnest about this matter. There is but one sentiment on the street, and that is to *decimate the dogs*. Kill them in the by-ways, destroy them every where; and the officer who discharges his duty in this behalf will not only have done a good work for the public, but will make himself popular with

THE PEOPLE.

If the officers specially charged with this duty neglect it, let every citizen become a self-constituted officer for this particular work, and let the work be thoroughly done. Any man, no matter who he is, who will not confine or muzzle his dog, has forfeited all claim to forbearance whatever or respect for his property.—*Eds. Gazette.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION TO ROCKFORD.

The excursion to Rockford on the 9th was especially interesting to the children, nor less so to the citizens who accompanied them. The party felt especially obliged to the good people of Rockford for the very polite and hospitable attentions received from them. The tornado of the preceding day and the forbidding aspects of the morning of the 9th, with the uncertainties growing therefrom, must have greatly embarrassed them. Yet, to the visitors, it seemed they could do no better, under the most favorable circumstances. They were out in large numbers, and joined most generally in the cheer of the occasion. The professional ministrations of the Rockford band were most highly appreciated.

ONE OF THE EXCURSIONISTS.

Notice.—The Fire Zouaves will meet for drill at Wheeler's new woolen factory on Wednesday evening next at 7 1/2 o'clock. W. H. SARGENT, Secy.

CHAPLAINS.—The chaplain of the 6th Regiment has been tendered to Rev. Mr. Staples, of Milwaukee, and he announces to his church that he should probably accept it.

The Rev. Wm. L. Mather, of Geneva, has been appointed to the 3d regiment.

THE CURRENCY.—The Madison Patriot of Monday says: "We are informed by the loan commissioners, that in a day or two the list of current banks, as well as the ten lately thrown out, will be brought to par. Mr. Van Steenwyck went to New York with half a million dollars worth of southern bonds, and \$48,000 in specie has already been realized from the sale of some of them."

ROCKFORD AND KENOSHA RAILROAD.—The fleet through train went over the road on the 4th. Connections of trains for Rockford and Kenosha are made at Harvard.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—This board adjourned yesterday afternoon. The only change made by the board from the report of the committee was to reduce the valuation of the town of Janesville \$1 per acre.

The comet according to Prof. Bond, of the Harvard Observatory, is not the comet of Charles V., or any others hitherto observed; its appearance being wholly unexpected, has found the astronomers napping.

A SLOW COACH.—The Madison Patriot says the board of equalization of Dane county is expected to be in session throughout the week. The board of Rock county completed its work in a day and a half.

PAYING THE REG'TS.—The third regiment has been paid, requiring \$25,000—a large proportion of which was "shelled over" in specie. Paymaster General Mills makes his next visit to the fourth regiment.

CAVOUR'S WILL.—By his will Cavour, who was never married, has left the bulk of his property to Edoardo Cavour, his brother's son, and there is a bequest of 50,000 livres to his native city of Turin, for an infant school.

Destructive Tornado in Northern Illinois.

From the Chicago Journal.

Freeport, July 9. A tornado passed over this city yesterday about noon. Its course was from north-east to south-west. The wind blew a gale for over half an hour, and the rain poured in torrents. The lightning struck in several places. An immense amount of damage was done, but no lives were lost or persons hurt.

The Episcopal church was blown down, and is a perfect wreck. The Methodist church is partly unroofed. The Brewster House is partly unroofed, also Burblock & Hamiel's building, a block above. The Racine railroad round-house is in ruins, and the freight house injured. The Galena freight house is partially unroofed, and their large bridge over Yellow Creek is also gone. A large amount of damage was done in Rydout and Silver Creek townships, but no lives lost so far as heard from.

The Rockford News of yesterday gives the following particulars of this tornado at that place:

As the forenoon advanced, cloud after cloud arose, and by noon the entire sky was obscured by these ominous precursors of the approaching hurricane. At a few minutes past 12 o'clock the storm burst forth in all its fury; the rain poured down in torrents accompanied with severe thunder and lightning, and the most terrific gale of wind ever before experienced in this city. Houses and barns were either unroofed or totally demolished. Trees were uprooted, and broken off; fences leveled to the ground, chimneys blown down, and in short, everything with which it came in contact was more or less injured. After the storm had subsided, the streets throughout the city presented a scene of ruin and devastation never before witnessed. In the business parts, they were strewn with the fragments of signs, awnings, window shutters and portions of the frame and brick work of houses, that had been torn from the main buildings. A large quantity of the slates were torn from the spire of the 24 Congregational church, and carried to a distance of several blocks, the spire itself was moved about two feet from its proper position on the masonry, knocking down a considerable portion of the latter on the south and east sides. The high liberty pole belonging to Messrs. Talcott, Emerson & Co., was blown down and fell across the roof of a foundry, belonging to the same company, breaking it through, and occasioning other damages. Mr. Bartlett's large flouring mill was partly unroofed, and another building in course of erection, near by, was leveled to the ground. The new grasper belonging to Mrs. Manny, just erected at a cost of over a thousand dollars, was almost entirely demolished, and many of the fine shade trees on her premises were destroyed. A building at the Galena depot, used as a storehouse for the Manny reapers, was blown down, and also several of the reaper sheds on Main street. Many other buildings on the west side were unroofed and otherwise injured, but our space forbids us mentioning them today.

On the east side, the damage done was still greater. The entire rear wall of Cook's Block was blown down. The houses of C. C. Briggs, and Seely Perry were badly injured, but to what extent we are unable to say. The roof of the Flouring Mill was relieved of its roof, and a portion of the roof of the Troxer all Mills was carried away. The cupola windows of the Young Ladies' Seminary were blown in, and the upper part of the building was completely drenched in water. The second story of the front of a brick house on South Main street, was blown into the street, and the building was unroofed, as was also the houses of Thos. Pyng and Mr. Avery.

But one of the most remarkable freaks of the storm was, that a large two inch plank, lying some distance from the Disciple's church, was taken up, and by force of the wind was driven through the side of the church, leaving only a short piece of the plank protruded on the outside.

The roofs of several cars, at the Kenosha depot, were blown off and several cars at the Galena depot were blown from the track.

It is estimated that the damage done to property in the city alone will amount to from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Reports that have reached us from the country for a distance of from five to ten miles, north, south, east and west, say that the damage done to crops is very great. Fences as a general thing are all leveled, houses and barns are demolished, large trees are torn up by their roots; and the terrible effects of the storm are everywhere visible. A house (two miles) this side of the County Farm, was carried away, and one of the inmates, a man, very badly injured. Another house, near New Milford, was also blown down, but no lives were lost. Reports from the Peconic bottom say that a great many cattle have been killed in that region by the storm.

All along the line of the Galena and Chicago railroad more or less damage was done. The gale swept from southwest to northwest, and spent its greatest force for a half hour about noon. Torrents of rain fell and the lightning constituted no small portion of the display. At Dunleith the steamboat freight house was partly unroofed, and the upper works of the wharf boat was destroyed. At Galena and Belvidere no great damage was done.

The damage to farm property is very great. The effects of the storm can be seen in trees twisted off, corn and wheat prostrated, and even potatoes are flat down as though passed over by a heavy roller. The damage is thus widely and generally felt, and can hardly be estimated in figures. No lives are lost, so far as known.

IT IS PROPOSED TO ISSUE HUNDRED DOLLAR TREASURY NOTES, WHICH SHALL BEAR AN INTEREST OF TWO CENTS PER DAY. IN THIS WAY THE INTEREST CAN BE EASILY CALCULATED WHILE IN CIRCULATION.

PATRIOTISM OF A CONTRABAND.—Lieut. Spiedel, of the Connecticut first, went out this morning with a squad of men on scout duty. He halted his men in front and within a short distance of a farm house, and was walking on alone to the building, when a negro woman called out, "Massa, house full of sojers; don't go dar." The lieutenant retraced his steps for the purpose of calling up his men, but before the house could be surrounded, the rebels, about twenty in number, took the alarm and fled from the rear of the building.—*Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SHELLS FILLED WITH RICE.—The confederate shell fired by the rebels at Great Bethel, and which was forwarded to Wm. E. Rogers of this city, was opened at the U. S. Arsenal yesterday, with a view of 'dressing the load.' Instead of being filled with the instruments of death—bullets, slugs, sulphur, and gunpowder—it contained several pounds of rice! Perhaps the slaves have the filling of these shells, and they make them as harmless as possible. The rebel shells filled with rice by the negroes, and ours with sawdust by traitors! Well, as Punch says, "this is a very civil war!"—*Troy Times, 2d.*

ATROCITIES IN ARIZONA.—The following list, which comprises only a part of the casualties that have occurred in Arizona during the past six months, exhibits the horrible pass to which affairs in that country have arrived.

W. C. Wadsworth, teamster, Sonolita Valley, team taken and several prisoners captured by the Apaches.

Two men taken and several prisoners captured by the Apaches.

At Apache Pass, seven men tied to wagons on wheels and burned to death; a number of prisoners taken from the mail station and afterwards tortured to death by the Indians.

The mail coach containing J. J. Giddings, contractor, and six others, was attacked by the Indians, the coach destroyed and the passengers killed. Two of them were found suspended by their feet, their hands staked to the ground, and thus their heads were roasted by a slow fire.

H. C. Grosvenor, of Cincinnati, superintendent of the Santa Rita Mining Company, near Tubac, and two laborers, were killed by the Indians.

Hon. JAMES E. VINTON.—This gentleman, generally known as the Mohawk Dutchman, who figured whilom as a temperance lecturer in our state, and once represented one of the districts of Green county in the legislature, and who has been sojourning a little, and office-seeking a good deal, at Washington since the 4th of March, has at length got a fat berth—Consul to Halifax, with a \$2,000 salary, and we believe some clever pickings.—*Madison Patriot.*

This is a tremendous appointment. Mr. Vinton should have gone to the Court of St. James. He is a great man. His gift of the "gab" would be of eminent service to the world. Joking aside, we think this appointment and some others that have recently been made, superlatively ridiculous.—*La Crosse Republican.*

SHAVED.—The Madison Patriot says:—"Lieut. Widvey, of the Dane Co. Guards, is in this city, enjoying a short furlough from Camp Hamilton. He tells us that just before the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service, some of the recruits backed out. They were ignominiously punished by having their heads shaved and being drummed out of camp to the tune of the Rogue's March. They presented a sorry sight, and nobody pitied them. Death is preferable to such an ignominious punishment, and against treatment should serve as a warning to recruits breaking an obligation that they have voluntarily assumed, without good and sufficient reason."

WHAT HE SAW.—The army correspondent of the Boston Journal, having passed into Virginia, paid a visit to Camp Corcoran, and thus describes what he saw:—"I walked out to the plain and to one of the rebel army of fifty thousand men, marching up into the jaws of death. From front and flank, from ravine and plain, whichever way I looked, I could see the huge and glittering columns and bowitzers. Orators silent now, but O how eloquent those iron lips in behalf of freedom—of constitutional liberty and law—speaking in thunder tones to a rebel host, advancing over the plains or along the valleys! As a rebel, I shall not come within the range of the arguments, neither will Jeff. Davis, though accompanied with thrice ten thousand men."

NO SUPPLIES FOR THE REBELS.—Secretary Chase is continually applied to for permission for coal oil, drugs, bacon and commodities of one sort or another, to pass into the insurrectionary states. A uniform course is pursued in reference to all such applications. The secretary, in a letter to the citizens of Paducah, Kentucky, stated the unwavering policy of the department toward those states. "Let commerce follow the flag," was his terse reply to citizens of that town who complained of restrictions upon their trade.

ONE GOOD THING IN NAZARETH.—The rebels of Richmond set us a good example in one thing. Any contractor or furnisher found guilty of cheating a soldier is hung. This is an abrupt mode of settling his earthly affairs, but if ever lynch law is allowable, it is in the case of sharpers and sharks who prey upon soldiers who are fighting at \$11 per month.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 10, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were a little better today than yesterday, and prices, under a strong competition between millers and shippers and more favorable advices from the lake shore and eastern market, were 3/8c better. Sales of about 600 bushels at 62 3/8c for milling and 60c for shipping, closing with market firm at quotations below.

We make up prices as follows: WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 62 3/8c, currency; fair to good dry shipping 60c; rejected 55c. The above figures are for currency, a deduction of 5c per bushel is made payable in gold. CORN—in good demand at 14 1/2c, and 13 1/2c per 7 1/2 lbs., ear.

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McKey & Bro's July Circular.

GREAT ARRIVAL

MERCHANDIZE

McKEY & BRO'S.

THIS is the third arrival of goods received this Spring and Summer by our house. The business we have done since the 1st day of March

HAS DOUBLED

that of former years, for the same period; all owing to the fact that we purchase our goods for net cash. The stock now coming to hand was purchased at the

Greatest Sacrifice.

less than half the cost of importation, by E. McKey, who has been east for the past two months. We have also a resident buyer in New York city, exclusively for the purpose of picking up the

GREATEST BARGAINS

in merchandise. The immense rush to our house recently, is sufficient evidence in itself that we labor for the

Benefit of the People.

We still continue to deal out to the community those great and incomparable bargains; for instance, we have in stock and still continue to sell as usual, notwithstanding the great advance on Cotton Goods,

50,000 Yards of the Best Prints

In the United States, consisting of MERIMAC, COCHDOD, PHILIP ALLEN'S, SPRAGUE

and every other good brand in the market, at 10 cents per yard, worth 1 shilling to-day in New York, Chicago or Milwaukee. Also,

20,000 Yds Full Madder Prints

at 8 cents, or 12 3/4 yards for one dollar.

Received this day 50 Bales of

Sheetings, Ticks, Shirtings, Denims, &c., &c.

Anticipating an advance in Cotton Goods, we were induced to invest very largely in the article, enabling us to sell at our usual prices.

300 PIECES BEREGES

of all colors for dresses, to which we call attention. We will sell 12 yards of Berge for 75 cents; just the article for the season; only think, 6 1/2 cents per yard for Berge.

175 Pieces Finest Berge DeLaine

in the market, at 20 cents per yard—all new styles—got up for this month expressly. The usual quantity of 1 shilling goods on hand. Please read the annexed list. We have this day received 4 cases of French and English

Mulls and Organdies,

cost of importation 50 cents, intended for the southern trade exclusively, and now offered by our house at 25 cents per yard. The patterns are original, and the first time ever offered in this city. About

10,000 Yards of Lawns

on hand. We offer 10 yards of fast colored Lawns for \$1.

OUR STOCK OF

Dress Silks

is much larger than we have ever had at this season of the year. We offer this day a splendid heavy silk at

FIFTY CENTS, WORTH ONE DOLLAR.

We are now opening a large lot of

FRENCH PRINTS

full yard wide, at 2 shillings per yard, never sold by us less than 3 shillings.

We have now open and ready for inspection between 2000 and 5000

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,

consisting of Burtons, Shawlettes, Arabe and other styles at a great reduction from former prices.

Our stock of

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS

is now complete, consisting of the following: Robes De Chambre, Esmettes, Pans Poplins, Lustrés, Mozambique, Mottled Modena, Milano, Tulle De Naples, Siels and Lucina Serpentine, French Organdies, Lawns, Figured Brilliant, French Calico, English and French Bergees and many other styles not mentioned.

All of the above have been purchased within the past week.

In Carpets, Oil Cloths and House Furnishing GOODS

